PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MENTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MOHAMMED BIN TYABJI & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IX NO. 21 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1921. TWO ANNAS

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
12th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,952
26th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	6,967
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
17th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	WALDERA	158,85
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 90 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only.

Date	Steam s	Tons
20th April	MASHOBRA	8,288
10th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date	steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
28th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
9th "	VARDA	Basra direct,
21st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	4th Mar
Dotaga Maru	A. Husakari	7,148	18th Mar	4th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	4th Mar	8th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apl	2nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
E. KAGAL,
Manager.
Sherby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb	12th Mar.
Nam Maru	S. Kondo	30th "	10th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimasaki	12th April	22nd Ap.
Casado Maru	W. Miura	28th "	10th May.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	3rd May	14th May.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
E. [illegible]
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 9,926,220

DIRECTORS:
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2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Murji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. Sir P. Mulla, Kt.
7. Mahimbhai Umiahi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street,

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rule may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	49,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,32,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend of the rate of 14 per cent. per anum has been declared, by the Bank in aid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Feroseopore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on all outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. E. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000

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15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
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Beirut	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, Nuki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Tarrabya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
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Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
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Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
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Liberal Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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Secretary.
BAIN & CO.,
Managing Agents
in
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
21, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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24, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

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Terms on application.

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RATES MODERATE.
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Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6%
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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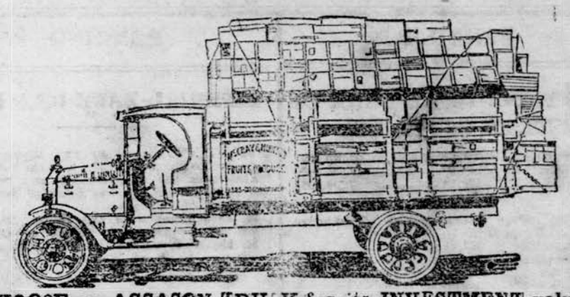

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Ma ida, Pattoo ...
Pashmina, Chegha
Comfortors
Blankets

PRICE LIST FREE.

Amirchand & Son

General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

Use

THE PATENT

AMULET

GLARE PROTECTOR

A CARM AGAINST EVIL

Sake tinted in case Rs. 7-8
Raphyll ,, ,, Rs. 15-8
Amer ,, ,, Rs. 15-8
With roll gold frame Delete extra on above prices

Special rates to wholsale dealers.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.

Incorporated In England,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Lucknow Delhi, Simla, etc.

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on 10 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and cheapest the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialities in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

10,000,000 STAMPS TO CLEAR.—All off paper and containing a great number of varieties; in packets of 250 assorted Rs. 1. 500, Rs. 1-12. 1,000, Rs. 3. 2,500, Rs. 6-8. 10,000, Rs. 22. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C6802

DON'T BE WORRIED with your Cargo—JOHN VINCENT & CO., Forwarding Agents, are prepared to clear, tranship and Re-Forward Cargo and Baggage, low rates. Prompt and careful. Write us to-day 22, Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo. C8804

FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Certificated, of every description and caste, also experienced Servants for Clubs, Messes and Hotels. Write to THE RELIABLE AGENCY, Established 1873, Camp, Poona, who supply promptly anywhere from a perfect registry kept. R2821

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY TUTOR, Matric or P.E. for two Rajput Princesses in a first class Native State in Rajputana who will also act as companion to Her Highness Maharani Saheb during spare hours Apply sharp in person or in writing stating age, caste, qualifications, attainments, previous experience, if any, and least salary expected to Messrs. J. S. MEHTA and Co., 231 Hornby Road, Old Police Court Building, Fort, Bombay. R2805

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary pected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle.".

WANTED—Trained SHROFFS to count Cash. Railway Experience preferred, also Graduates or Under-Graduates to work as clerks. Apply TREASURER, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Broad Gauge, Bombay. R2822

WANTED—A competent OVERSEER to supervise excavation and masonry work at Bhivpuri. Pay Rs. 200. Apply CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Pipe Line, Power House, Bhivpuri Road. R2812

WANTED—An ENGINEER on Rs. 50—3—65 and a COOLY on Rs. 20 for the Steam Disinfector at the J. J. Hospital. Applications stating age, qualifications, etc., should reach the undersigned before 1st April, 1921. T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital. C8773

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for about ten months an experienced DRAFTSMAN for the office of the Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals District, Kaira. Pay Rs. 70. One with P. W. D. experience will be preferred. Applications should be made to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Northern Division, Bombay, with copies of testimonials before the 10th April, 1921. 8799

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position an any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as an ENGINEER in P. W. D. Roads and Buildings, or Railways, by a young graduate of about 33 years, possessing active habits and Roorkee Engineering Class Training with nearly ten years practical experience as an Engineer in various branches. Please correspond with Box No. 1937 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8776

WANTED

WANTED—Three second-hand ROLLER CARDS in good working order. Apply KHATAU MAKANJI MILL, Byculla, Bombay. R2

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WORKING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C791

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engis, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921 Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8703

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LAND, less than four annas a sq. yd. less than fifteen minutes from a rising station on the B. B. and C. I. within 2 hours fifteen minutes from Bombay. Apply sharp, Box No. 1[illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8430

FOR SALE—New Machinery for all kinds of Spinning and Weaving, Sizing and Bleaching, at former prices. Early delivery. Write to Box No. 1967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8468

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Just opened one deep CANOE VICTORIA and a VIS-A-VIS at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Girgaum, Gaiwari, near Kandavari, Girgaum. R2802

A lot of new Kerosine OIL ENGINES FOR SALE, complete with water and Oil Tanks, 3, 5, 12 H. P. Price Rs. 700, 1,150, 2,350 respectively. SUNDERDAS & Co., Post Box No 202 Bombay. R2764

PAPER—Large consignment of PRINTING PAPERS in 20, 24 and 28 lbs. reams just arrived. For prices, etc., apply B. SITARAM & SON, Dadoo Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2793

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW No. 2 Norris Lane, Bangalore. A nice newly built house. Full particulars from CAMPBELL & SONS, House Agents, 7, Brigade Road, Bangalore. C8798

ON VIEW—Late Mr. J. Bennett's valuable furniture, drawing room suite, electric fans, etc., at RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder. R2823

FOR SALE—One Stratching Machine, one Sizing Machine, 6 jigers and 78 inches Drying Cylinders, 3 Bowel Friction Calender by J. H. Ralyi 72 inches width, Rope Clutch and new Foldings Machine. Apply B. B. MUSALE, Abhyanker's Buildings, Sleater Road, Bombay No. 7. R2805

FOR SALE—6 cylinder, 1916 model, BUICK CAR, 5 seater, complete with electric lights and self-starter, requires painting, hood requires recovering, otherwise in good order, four good tyres. Can be seen at LONAVLA. Apply with offers to Box No. 1953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8761

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikosru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, Corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5.

(2) S. GOVIND & Co., Sandhurst Road. 8448

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Haine Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajabhai Mehrally Khaduck. R2556

TO LET—Commodious BLOCKS, very airy, electric light, top floor (yet 24 hours water) in Rahim Mansion, Poi-Bawari, Parel, moderate rent. Apply AMIR CHAND JAWALA DASS, 93, Tamba Kanta, Post 3. C8792

MUBARK MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious Bungalow ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R2820

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply JADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkesh war Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and this confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
and March, 1921. C8808

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and via will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md per mile.
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.12
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.12
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920. C8788

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Nevia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6059

FORD AUTOMOBILE (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT and REPAIR SERVICE STATION of Ford Automobiles (India), Ltd., will be CLOSED on the 31st March and 1st April next, for purpose of the Annual Stock-taking. C8744

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Elderman and Lockwall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1922

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 72in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Re. 2/13 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 899, BOMBAY.
1900

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

	Rs.
1. GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2. SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3. LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4. KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5. MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	18,000
6. BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7. LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8. PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. GRACE	7,000
9. FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10. ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	32,000
11. MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Sonthannan—MAGICAL MAID	24,000
12. GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK	15,000
13. PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14. CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15. BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDRAH	10,000
16. AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0	7,000
17. GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.

All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.

Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—

M. A. BEG, Esqr.,
Private Secretary to
General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E.,
JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.
C8730

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE that our business will be CLOSED on the 29th, 30th and 31st March, 1921, on account of annual stock-taking.

N. POWELL & CO.,
Bombay.
C8800

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from March 31st to 3rd April, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
C8737

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the work of a building on Plot No. 28 Parish Venkatachella Ayyar Street, George Town, Madras. The form of tender, the specification of work and schedule of rates can be obtained at the office of the undersigned at 420, Mint Street, Madras, on office days between 2 and 4-30 p.m.

CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.
C8803

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Office in Bombay having been CLOSED all communications should therefore be addressed to Messrs. BEKHOR & BENJAMIN, 98, Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 3, until further notice.

NISSIM I. BEKHOR.
MENASHI I. BEKHOR.
E 2819

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921, and until further notice a through Begie First and Second class carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

		H. M.
Dehra Dun	..... Dep.	13 0
Bombay (Colaba)	..... Arr.	14 0
Bombay (Colaba)	..... Dep.	15 0
Dehra Dun	..... Arr.	10 58

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 26th March, 1921. C8805

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	26th	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

Applications are invited for the following vacancies.

Subject, Professors.	Readers.	Lecturers.	Salary.
1. English	1	1	1. Professors on a minimum salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
2. History (Indian)		1	
3. Economics	1	1	2. Readers on a salary of Rs. 500-50-800 per mensem.
4. Mathematics	1	1	
5. Sanskrit	1		3 Lecturers on a salary of Rs. 250-25-500,
6. Persian	1		
7. Arabic	1		
8. Physics	1	1 (offg.)	
9. Chemistry (Organic)	1		
10. Botany	1		

(a) All appointments will be in the first instance on probation for two years.

(b) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.

(c) All applications, along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications, to be submitted on or before 30th April, 1921, to the REGISTRAR, Lucknow University. 8831

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE TALLOW MERCHANTS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 20 TONS OF TALLOW.

By the order of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Sizing Materials Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. in pursuant to the decree made on the 15th instant in the Suit No. 3248 of 1920, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd. vs. Robinson Hammond and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla, Sankli Street, opposite Byculla Fire Brigade in the godown of Sizing Material Co., Ltd., the following:—

30 tons (about) Tallow.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:

(1) Re. Insolvent Kedarnath Kishanchand—one safe with stand, mehta box, electric table fan.

(2) Re. Insolvent Lakhamshi Damjee & Co.—chairs, cupboards, table, cabinet, lemon oil tins, office clock, chairs, roll top, desk, etc.

(3) Re. Insolvent J. J. Wilkinsons.—Trunk, books, photo frames, bottles, toys, suit case, etc.

(4) Re. Kaduri Ibrahim Hillali's—one rice horse called "Gold Cup."

By order of the office concerned:—

One case metal buttons.

By order of the manufacturers:—

15 cases enamelwars such as basins, bawls, rice plates, tumblers, etc.

By order of the parties concerned:—

200 pieces Long Cloth No. 84000 and 85000.
150 pieces White Nensukh No. 2341 to 43.
4 bales Check.
1 bale coloured Mulmul.
1 bale Woollen Blankets.
3 pieces Satin Drill.
10 cases assorted Biscuits.

Property of Lieut.-Col. A. Colman and Col. A. C. Watson:—

4 trunks of clothes and one bundle of clothes.

One Bay Waler horse, 8 years of age, heights 15¾.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, File Cabinets, Roll Top Tables, Electro-Platedware, Silverware, Crockery, Rich Glassware, etc.

Under instructions from Lieut.-Col. C. F. Bishop, R. G. A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 40, Colaba (opposite War Hospital, Women's Ward), corner of MacDougal Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-platedwares, rich venetian glassware, silverware, roll top table, chaval glass, file cabinet, roll top table, etc., etc.

The furniture is opened for view.

COMMON SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND PROPERTY AT KHUMBALA ROAD, SITUATED NEAR RUPPA VILLA.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd April 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

Particulars of the property:—

All the piece of parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement about 980 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Sheth Naorojee N. Wadia's property on the South by Sheth Darabshah, B. Dubash's property on East by Khumbala Hill Road on West by the Petit Sanatorium.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Phirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February, 1921, in suit No. 3096 of 1920, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chauki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. , New Nos. , Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street No. 31, 31, and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla and others, on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Shorabji Palanji Freuchman and now to Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second Mortgagee, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1921 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 31st day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2 Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding telescope dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, chest of drawer, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, ice chests, Baba garries, sweettoned cottage piano piano sette, mat stands, aluminium utensils, electric fans, Jost's fans, Bose stoves, English safe with stand, Singer sewing machine, gramaphone, phonogram with records and skins of tigers, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. E. Forbes, Major, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF READYMADE MILITARY CLOTHING, SULLEETAHS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of readymade military clothing, sulleetahs, materials, mosquitto netting, puttoo cloth, pugri cloth, shirts and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 275 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Sales rooms.

By order of the Bank concerned a consignment of:

275 Chests Calcutta Tea.

The tea will be sold in small lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 30, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4630.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 1-23: 24-28: Case Nos. 46-60, Chunam Kiln Cross Street and Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

Building St. No. 48: Case No. 37: Governor's Road.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th March 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Bardan Gali, Mandvi, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods salved from the late fire that occurred at the above place:—

A large quantity of Gunny bags damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1921.

DOLLARS:—

Glazed, troned turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOHAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Hasham Mahomed and at the risk and on account of the defaulting purchaser Abdool Latiff Rahimtoola, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate, lying and being at Lohar Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Lohar Street, on the North side thereof and containing 217 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 726, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8412 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2833, and Street Nos. 394-406, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North by the Lohar Street aforesaid, on the South by premises belonging to J. P. Pader, on the East by premises lately belonging to Trustees of the late E. J. Kharas but now Haji Mahomed Haji Sakoor Badsinh, and on the West by the Dady Suntoke Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jairaj House, 2nd Floor, south side, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, valuable and handsome plain and carved F. P. household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockery ware, cutlery, old China, Brass and Dutch works, typewriter, etc., the property of the late Mr. P. B. Morris.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORT, CHURCH GATE STREET, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG BANK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 29th inst. sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property :—

All that piecce or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with buildings standing thereon situate at Cawasji Patel St., Fort, containing by admeasurement about 477 1/5 sq. yds. registered under Collector's Old No. 194, New No. 5053, Old Survey No. 420, New Survey No. 9353, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A Nos. 1479/81 and Street No. 14, 16-1, 18-20 and bounded on North by property of Dhanjibhai Jehangir Davar on South, property of Hamabai widow of Nusserwanji Cursetji Dady and Jamsetji C. Dady on the East by Cawasji Patel St., and on the West by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation o. the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S T) at "Rachel" Loog Apollo Bunder next to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. J. Bennett, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, electric hall lamps and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, writing tables glass door book cases, single iron cots mirror almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box cloth and gown presses, beaded door and window chicks, marble top tables teapoys cane sofa and chair, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Balaji's House, Girgaum Back Road, next to China Baug, the valuable furniture (which has been brought to Bombay from Junagad for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohemian cut glass mirror bedsteads, and cupboards, large Behimian glass double swings, mirror sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains, solid silver hookas, show cases, large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT BANDORA.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minecher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Ardeshir Bomanji Shroff of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the Mortgagor (now an Insolvent), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties at the premises on SUNDAY, the 17th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of June, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground together with the trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Water Field Road, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana and containing by admeasurement 4,842½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers :—

Survey No. 48, Pot No. 7, Entry No. 571.
Survey No. 48, Pot No. 8, Entry No. 518.
Survey No. 46, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 411.
Survey No. 48, Pot No. 2, Entry No. 524D.
Survey No. 56, Pot No. 5, Entry No. 411.
Survey No. 48, Pot No. 4-5-10, Entry No. 187.

All the above several pieces now form one piece and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Nahalchand Wagmal, partly by the property of Luis Francis Pereira, partly by the property of Rajaballi Mahomed, partly by the property of Rajaram Tookaram and partly by the property of Dr. D'Montie, on or towards the South by the property of Rajabally Mahomed, on or towards the East partly by the said Water Field Road and partly by the property of Dr. D'Montie and on or towards the West by the property of Vincent Ghosal.

SECONDLY :—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground together with the trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Water Field Road, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana containing by admeasurement 2,503½ square yards or thereabouts bearing the following numbers and particulars :—

Survey No. 46, Pot No. 8, Entry No. 562. Boundaries :—East by the property of Dr D'Montie and of Hussonally Joomabhoy, West by the property of Mahalchand Wagmal North by the property of Dr. D'Montie, South by the property of Louis Francis Perreira.

Survey No. 48, Pot No. 6, Entry No. 188. Boundaries :—North by the property of Hussonally Joomabhoy, South and West by the properties of Louis Francis Perreira, Ghaspar Paulo Ghosal and Mary Patronise Dias. East by the property of Hussonalli Joomabhoy and the property belonging to the Mortgagor.

Survey No. 50, Pot No. 1-4-8, Entry No. 204, and Survey No. 48, Pot No. (portions of 4-5) Entry No. 187, Boundaries :—North by the property of Hussonalli Joomabhai, South Municipal Hospital, East Water Field Road, West property of Mary Patronise Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hirulal, Mortgagees, Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th March, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 427.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr M. V. Gokhale Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Bollal and on account and at the risk of Gunjabai Vinayak the defaulting purchaser Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY the 9th April 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undivided equal moiety or half share in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Naigaum Cross Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,005 (two thousand and five sq yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Gadiali and partly by the property of Framji Edalji Nentinen on or towards the South by the said Naigaum Cross Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhiwa Vithu Agree and partly by the property of the said Framji Edalji Nentinen and on or towards the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali, partly by the property of Krishnarao Raghunathji and partly by the property of Krishnarao Kashinathji and which said premises along with adjoining land belonging to the said Framji Edalji Nentinen are registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64 and 17 New Nos. A/14587 and C/1543 and New Survey Nos. 2/1190 and 5b/1191 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street Nos. 34 and 50B and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his brother.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Solicitor at 17/19. Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH MARCH, 1921 AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) NEAR KALYAN BRIDGE

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRICK FACTORY.

On SUNDAY, the 27th March, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of Messrs. Arsi Devsi & Co. Mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Shanker Vithoba the Mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th March, 1920.

All the stock-in-trade of Brick Factory including Iron implements 4 oxen, 1 cart and a large quantity of ready bricks.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TRADERS, TAILORS, AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 NEW SINGER'S HAND-SEWING MACHINES.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, a newly arrived consignment of :—

20 Singers New Handsewing machines in convenient lots to suit buyers.

Machines on view,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF TAKING MANGO CROPS OF THE 8 VILLAGES OF POWAI ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th March, 1921, at 5 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No 52 Medows Street, by order of the proprietors of the Powai Estate, the right of taking Mango crops of the 8 villages of Powai Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

Third Week!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS' Million Dollar Super-Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"

(further 6 parts—6,000 feet.)

THE SERIAL EXTRA SUPER-ORDINARY!

featuring

KING BAGGOT

The Screen's greatest actor in a Protean role of the great characterization—KING BAGGOT—the idol of millions.

The Screen's Most Beautiful Women Stars—GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL.

An All-Star Cast of Twelve Principals.

"The Hawk's Trail"

Is an exceptional serial and that it is not the usual re-hash of old stuff, stunts and camera tricks.

THIS THIRD WEEK IS A WEEK OF REVELATION

"The Hawk's Trail"

The first noteworthy success in presenting a powerful hypnotic situation on the screen—introducing marvelous triple-exposure effects that will amaze, astound and delight you.

A side-splitting Comedy in the Programme

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road,)

Tickets can be reserved at the Globe Cinema or at Messrs. K. D. and Brothers' office, Govardhan Building, New Churney Road.

Five Shows To-day at 3-30 p.m. (Prize Show); 5.30 p.m. (Prize Show) Then, at 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE
NEW DANCES.
NEW SONGS.
NEW ACROBATICS
NEW SKETCHES
A COMPLETE CHANGE OF VARIETY

COLYER and HODSON

in a

MUSICAL COMEDY POT POURRI.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

THE LANGDONS

Two Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance.

ALGERIAN ACROBATS

In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers,

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN

Mary Pickford

IN

"AMARILLY OF CLOTHESLINE ALLEY"

Special Holiday Matinee at 4-30 p. m.

THE EMPRESS

POETRY OF MOTION

To-day Monday 28th March

4, 6, 8, and 10 p. m.

The tale of the most famous lovers

"Romeo and Juliet"

featuring

FRANCIS BUSHMAN
AND
BEVERLEY BAYNE

Tuesday 29th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Queen of the Sea"

Wednesday 30th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Sorrows of Satan"

Thursday 31st March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"HOLY ORDERS"

Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Friday 1st April
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m,

"MACBETH"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tramway Terminus—Girgaum
Presents
TO-NIGHT
another Indian mythological picture

Vikrama Satva Pariksha

A sequel to our previous triumph

SHANI PRABHAV

Produced by Hindustan Film Co.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Extra Prize Matinee at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

NEXT WEEK
a new VITAGRAPH serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

a million-dollar super-serial of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING,

Featuring the popular hero of the Screen:

WILLIAM DUNCAN

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

The brilliantly successful Comedy in 3 act :

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

By Fred Jackson, elaborated and revised by Edgard Selwyn.

Tuesday 29th at 9-45

The War Time Comedy in 3 acts

"GENERAL POST."

By Harold J. Jerry

Record run at the Hay Market Theatre, London.

Wednesday 30th at 9-45

The Successful Romantic play in four acts

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING."

By Walter Howard

Author of the (STORY OF THE ROSARY)

Thursday 31st at 9-45 p. m.

The Criterion Theatre, London great success

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

CYRIL MAUDE great success

Fridaay 1st April at 9-45 p. m.

The great success of modern times

"ROMANCE."

BY EDWARD SHELDOM

THE PLAY THAT GROWDED THE LYRIC THEATRE, London for three years.

Saturday 2nd April at 9-45

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME including, the world famed sketch

"THE MONKEY'S PAW"

by W. W. JACOBS.

Also a Comedy Sketch entitled

'THE ADVENTURES OF MOLLY'

By J. Oliver Twiss.

Saturday 2nd April at 5 p. m.

SPECIAL Reduced Price Matinee

The company's recent success

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

BY WALTER HOWARD

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

Night:—Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee „ Rs. 3, 2, 1, & ans. 8.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA PROGRAMME.
at 6-30 p. m. daily

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

SPECIAL NEW PICTURE BILL

REMARKABLE DRAMA IN 6 PARTS.

"THE LONG LANE'S TURNING"

An interesting of a lawyer who succumbed to a momentary desire for drink with consequences so disastrous as are seen in this film.

THRILLING PLOT!
EXCELLENT ACTING!!
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!!

Prices:—Rs, 1-8; 1; annas 8 and 4; (seats in side Boxes Rs. 2;) (Dress circle Boxes Rs. 5; each)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!!

RUKMINI-HARAN

OR

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IN 7 REEL

Owing to the repeated requests of the kind Patrons the management of the IMPERIAL CINEMA have decided to prolong the exibition of the much talked of film for a week only!

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World

Next Week
A PATHE SERIAL

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily

MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5.15, p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

Only for TO-DAY and TO-MORROW!

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS OFFER

A SPECIAL EASTER FEATURE.

Selected particularly fer this joyous Festive Easter!

"The Sign of the Cross"

A 5-Reel Photo-Drama breathing Divine Inspiration and pulsating in every foot of the Reel with Hope, faith, Love and Peace

"The Sign of the Cross"

Starring the greatest of the Screen's Emotional Actors.

WILLIAM FARNUM

as Marcus Superbus, the Prefect of Rome to whom the Piety and Devotion of a girl were instrumental in understanding the great teachings of the Lord.

A PICTURE OF DEVOTION AND FAITH

Staged on an elaborate scale of lavish grandeur; with detailed chronological accuracy of the Historic Era, when Nero Caesar swayed his terrible power over heathen Rome.

"The Sign of the Cross"

It is a story that goes straight to the heart of every God-abiding Man or Woman Ancient Rome in all its pomp and splendour was yet obsessed by the mortal fear of the ever-growing strength of Christianity.

"The Sign of the Cross"

There will be Prize Shows to-day at 3 30 & 5-30, p. m. (S. T.), Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8 45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houlignant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.,

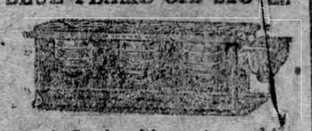
THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

WICKLESS

BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES



Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

—CLUBWALLA & CO.,—

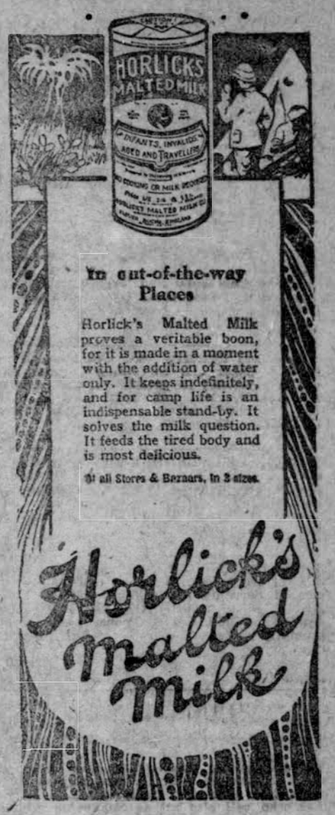
No. 2 MODEL

Rs. 330 Complete with Case.

Columnator, Ball-bearing Carriage, Back Spacing Key, Margin Release Key, Automatic Ribbon Reverser, Wheel Escapement, Triple Line Spacer, Lighter, Touch, Highly Finished

Empire Typewriter Agency,

281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.


HORLICKS MALTED MILK
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AGED AND TRAVELLERS
In out-of-the-way Places
Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.
At all Stores & Bazaars, in 3 sizes.
Horlick's Malted Milk

MARBLE BUST OF LOK. TILAK

The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

His son writes :—

TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR
MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complate success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almighty for your prosperity. With kind regards.

Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.

RARE AND INVALUBALE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are two of the numerous certificates received :—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20 :—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 15 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Chemological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nill"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Ranaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920 "I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 7 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state as I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 p. cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

CONSULTATION :—9 to 10 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.
ADDRESS :—Ghia Building opposite N. G. Library, Bhatwadi Main Road, Girgaum
TELEGRAM :—"DIABETES." Bombay.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 23rd March 1921

To-day's prices.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—

Liverpool, 22nd March, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Moderate Inquiry	8 26
Sakels	16 00
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) — noon call	
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	11 96
July	12 39
Oct.	12 88
May.	11 46
July	11 81

London, 23rd March, 1921

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8
2 Months hence	33 7/8
China Selling	Dull
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7
Discount Bank Bill's 3 m/st	6 1/4
Discount Ind an Bank Bil s 6 m.st	61/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	6
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 23rd March 1921

To-day's prices

Months.	
May	
June	8 02
July	8 20
Aug.	
Sep.	8 31
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan.	8.44
Feb	

Liverpool, 24th March, 1921

To-days Prices

Months	
Mar	8 28
Apl	
May	8 40
June	8 56
July	8 59
Aug	
Sep	8 88
Oct	8 75
Nov	8 92
Dec	8 72
Jan	8 95
Feb	
Egyptians May	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd March, 1921

To-day's prices

Months	
March	7 71
April	7 74
May	7 86
June	7 90
July	8 03
August	8 10
September	8 16
October	8 20
November	8 23
December	8 26
January	8 29
February	8 32

Tone—Quiet but Steady

Manchester Market:—Improving.

Yarns—. irmer Hardening.

Liverpool, 23rd March 1921

To-day's prices

Months.	
Mar.	8 04
Apl.	8 04
May	8 10
June	8 20
July	8 26
Aug.	8 4.
Sep.	8.47
Oct.	8 50
Nov.	8 53
Dec.	8 56
Jan.	8 58
Feb.	8.61

Tone:—Firm

New York, 24th March, 1921

To-day's Prices

May	12 42
July	12 84
October	13 30

Liverpool, 24th March, 1921

Mar.	8 19
May	8 35
July	8 49
Oct.	8 62

London, 24th March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8 Quiet
Bar Gold	104/11 Quiet

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 23rd March, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York May	12,63
Futures at New York July	13,07
" Oct	13,09
Spot Cotton at New York	12.25
" " Orleans	11.60
Future at New Orleans May.	12.20
" " July	12.58
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6 3/8
Demand Bills	391.12
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99.1/2
" " Foreign	66 7/8

New York, 22nd March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13 000
" Exports to Great Britain	1 t 0
" " to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York May	12.04
" " July	12 t6
Futures at New York Oct.	12.99
Spot Cotton at New York	11.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11 00
Futures at New Orleans May.	11.68
" " July	11 96
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/8
Demand Bills	3 90 37
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	68 3/4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 22nd March, 1921

M. G. Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
" M. G. Oomra, Good	5.10
" " " Fully Good	5.60
" " " Fine	5 85
" Broach, Good	5.40
" " Fully Good	5.65
" " Fine	5.90
" Bhade, Good	3.98
" " Fully Good	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

Liverpool, 23rd March 1921

M. G. Bengal Good	4 35
" " Fully Good	4 85
" " Fine	5.10
Bhonuggar, Good	
" " Fully Good Fine	
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.35
" Fully Good	5.85
" Fine	6.10
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	
" " Fine	
Broach Good	6 65
" Fully Good	6 9)
" Fine	7.15
" Bhade, Good	4 23
" " Fully Good	4 73
" " Fine	4.98

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 22nd March, 1921

To-day's prices

Months	
Mar.	14/00
April	13 85
May	13/75
June	13/75
July	13,80
Aug.	13 95
Sep.	14 10
Oct.	14 30
Nov	14 35

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 22rd March 1921

Mar.	15 50
Apl.	15 50
May	15 50
June	15 40
July	5 50
Aug.	15 60
Sept.	15.70
Oct.	15.80
Nov.	15·85

EGYPTIAN OPENING PRICES

May	£15 75
July	£15 50

Weltevreden, 22nd March 1921

Sugar Market is firm Trust Sold 2,000 tons of Superior New Crop, July-August delivery, at 20 guilders per picul-second hand Market is firm-1000 tons have been sold, June delivery, ex-Godown, at 21 1/2 guilders There is further demand for New Crop but Sellers are holding as at 22 guilders Some business has been done in old crop for March, F O B at 25.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Mid Americans Spot Improved demand	8.42
Egyptain F.G.F.	
New York 11 a.m. Sakelos	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	12 40
July	12 83
Oct	13 34
May.	11 87
July	12 27

CORRECTION

New York, 22nd March, 1921

Please read New York, Closing Futures as:—

May	12 04
July	1206

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION

London, 24th March 1921

Stockholm	16 91
Christiania	24 40
Amsterdam	11 29
Switzerland	22 76
Belgium	54 13
Athens	51 63
Petrograd	
Paris	
Italy	
Germany	
Austria	

London, 23rd March 1921

Stockholm	16 87
Christiania	24 39
Amsterdam	11.36
Switzerland	23 03
Belgium	53 85
Athens	51 88
Petrograd	
Germany	
Austria	
Italy	
Paris	

London, 23rd March 1921

English Best Selected Copper	£68 1/4
Standard Copper G M B	£65 1/16
Tin Block	£157
Linseed Calcutta Mar. April	£17 3/4
Do.	£17 Quoted
Linseed Oil	£28 Sellers

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, 23rd March 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	27,000
" Forwarded	1?,000
" Imports	27,000
" Stock	1125000
Actual Weekly Sales	14,000

Liverpool, 23rd March, 1921

Liverpool, Markets are closed on 25th 26th and 28th instant, and New York and Orleans Markets on 25th and 26th.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTION REPORT

London, Saturday 24th March 1921.

Total Sales	14,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	
East Indian Stock	81,000
East Indian Forwarded	300
East Indian Imports	4000
East Indian Speculation	49,000
East Indian Afloat	300
Total Afloat	109,000
Total in Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian "	
American "	
Other "	

London, 22nd March 1921

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/8
" 2 months hence	33 3/4
China Buying Closed	Dull
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	6 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	61/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	6
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2

London, Thursday 24th March 1921

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£128,300,000	No change
Public Deposits	£23,000,000	Inc £4,100,000
Other do	£101,200,000	Dec £3,100,000
Govt. Securities	£24,000,000	Inc £300,000
Other do	£101,000,000	Dec £1,100,000
Notes and Gold	£17,200,000	" £1,500,000

The Bank Reserve is 14% of the Liabilities.

Weltevreden, 23rd March, 1921.

Sugar Market is firm. Trust has done no business. Second hand Market, New Crop, June delivery, ex-Godown, 2000 tons at 21 1/2 guilders per picul Old Crop, March delivery, F. O. B., there are buyers at 20 guilders but no sellers. Last estimate of New Crop is about half a million piculs less than previous Taxation.

EXCHANGE

London, 23rd March 1921

On London at Paris	56 26
" Italy	99 75
" Germany	244 50

New York, 23rd March 1921

Demand Bills	381 12

Liverpool, 23rd March, 1921

Egyptian F G F Satellaridis	£17.00
On London at Paris Francs	56.25
On London at Paris Francs	£56 25

SEEDS.

London, 24th March 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/a Nominal—	£16 3 4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a—	£18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a Nominal	£14 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a	£18 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/a Pd. Steady—	£15 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) m/a Value	£91
TORIA RAPESEED:—m/a Nominal	£17 3/4
Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong "	£95
National "	£36 1/2

London, 23rd March, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/a Sellers	£ 17
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs, ex-Ship m a	£18/-
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship m/a Quoted	£ 14 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship m a Tending Easier	£19
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m a Value Dull	£15
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per tone m/a Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:— m a Sellers	£18

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90,	72 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	77 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	87 1-8
Consols 2 1/2%	48 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35
Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 3/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£867/16
Consols 2½%	£48
Rupee Paper 3½%	131
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	£56
Government Securities 3%	£48
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	56
Govt. Securities 3%	48

SHARES.

London, 19th March, 1921

Chartered Bank	£14 1-2
Hongkong Bank	£95
National Bank	£36 1-2

WHEAT.

London, 23rd Mar. 1921

Rozario Santa—FE—62 1/2 lbs	£72/6
Barletta Russo—62 1/2	£72-6
Australian	£85 Quoted
Karnool Barley	£70
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. O. L. F. Argentine	£73

London, 22nd March 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs.	£72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	£72 6
AUSTRALIAN—	£85 Quoted
KARACHI BARLEY	£70 Quoted
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	
Do lbs. C. I. F. Argentine	£73 Quoted

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 24th March 1921

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Mar. April Sellers—	37/6
Do New Crop June July sellers	2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar, April sellers	39
Do Karachi Mar. April Sellers	39/3

Tone:—Offered freely but no business

London, 24th March 1921

English Best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G M B	£ 9 1/2
Tin Block—	£62 1 2
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April	£17 1/2
Do blow Buyers	£16 3/4
Linseed Oil Value	£ 27/9
Do Buyers	£25/6

METALS

London, 23rd March, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£691/16
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27

London, 22nd March 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£67 1/8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£68 1.4
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	1/0 1/4

Tone:—Steady Quiet

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	1/0 1/2

Holiday until Tuesday.

London, 24th March, 1921.

On London at Paris	56 40
" Italy	98 65
" Germany	246 00

New York, 24th March, 1921.

Demand Bills	391 25

Liverpool, 24th March 1921

Mid American	8.80
Egyptian F G F Sakelliridis	17.60

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLAB

Bombay, 25th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a m 2 p m, 4 p. m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.518 inches
Temperature of Air	80 8 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 8 "
Dew Point	66 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 618 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 9 "
Minimum do. do.	73 3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	254 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Stil	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Stil
		h, m,	ft, in,		h, m,	ft, in,
Fri.	1st	m 4 38	23	1st	m,10 6	19 9
		6 34a	24 1	..	..	..

At the annual meeting of the Madras Branch of Countess of Dufferin's Fund at Government House, Madras, Lady Willingdon, President, dealt with some of possible future activities of the branch and resolutions recommending to include training of health workers among activities of the fund and requesting the Madras Government to take necessary steps to institute an examination for health workers were passed.

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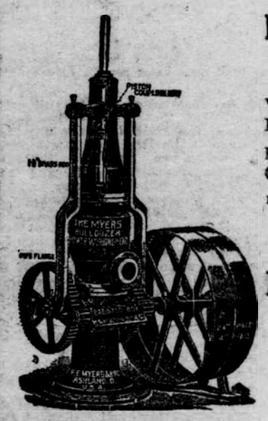

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The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE MULLAJI'S CASE.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The Advocate-General of Bombay
vs.
Usufally Ebrahimji and others.

The following is the full text of judgment of Mr. Justice Marten, in what is known as the Mullaji's case:—

This is a suit by the Advocate-General ex-officio to establish certain charities in the community of the Dawoodi Borahs. The principal defendant was the defendant 3, his Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, the High Priest and Dai or head of the community. Defendants 1 and 2 merely claimed to be his managers or agents. The charity was denied. The contest largely turned upon the exceptional position and powers claimed for the Mullaji Saheb, and as to how far they could be recognised and enforced in a court of law consistently with the general law of the land. This in its turn involved a close investigation of the religious tenets of the community.

The suit related to (a) a mosque in the Fort, (b) the tomb of Seth Chandabhoy and the offerings placed there in a gulla or offertory, (c) four immoveable properties purchased out of the surplus gulla funds, and (d) Badri Mahal, the Bombay residence of the Mullaji Saheb, alleged to have been partly acquired by the aid of the gulla funds.

Referring to the position of the plaintiff his Lordship remarked that shortly stated the Advocate-General of Bombay occupied in charity matters a position corresponding to that of the Attorney-General in England (Section 115, Government of India Act, 1915). The right of the Attorney-General was founded on the prerogative of the Crown which, as *parens patriae*, is the constitutional protector of all property subject to charitable trusts, such trusts being essentially matters of public concern. The present suit was essentially one which would fall within the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. The High Court at Bombay was the successor of the Supreme Court established by the Charter of 1823. One of the clauses of the Charter provided that the Supreme Court shall be a court of equity and have equitable jurisdiction. The suit was primarily framed under Section 92 of the C. P. Code.

His Lordship then stated the case of the parties as set out in the pleadings and at the Bar. The plaintiff's case at the Bar was that the above properties (a) to (c) were all devoted to charitable uses, and that Badri Mahal was partly devoted to such uses. As the charity was denied there ought to be decree to establish it. For the same reason the Court's discretion ought to displace that of the Mullaji's as regards the choice of the charitable objects for the surplus and gulla funds—but this was subsequently abandoned. The plaintiff did not at the end seek to have trustees appointed or to deprive the Mullaji of his management of the suit properties. In particular it was not alleged that there had been any misapplication of the gulla funds, nor that there had been any breach of trust apart from the denial of the trust. The defendants' case at the bar, or as put forward by their principal witnesses was in effect this:—The suit properties were not the personal property of the Mullaji Saheb, but formed part of the property belonging to the Dawat, i.e., "the spiritual Kingdom of the Dawoodi Borah and their general affairs." The Mullaji held these properties by virtue of his office. The defendants contended that according to the tenets of their religion the Mullaji Saheb was the representative of God on earth, and as such was infallible and immaculate. The defendants' witnesses further said that according to their tenets, the Mullaji was the master of the mind, property, body and soul of each of his followers that they could not question any act of his; that he was entitled to take any property from his followers whether trust or private property, that there could be no such thing in the Dawoodi Borah community as a permanent, irrevocable, charitable trust. The defendants' counsel however were not prepared to support these extreme allegations of their witnesses so far as they relate to the private property of the followers and to private trusts. Counsel stated that they did not want to put their case too high. Substantially however counsel based their case on the exceptional position or overriding powers enjoyed by the Mullaji by virtue of (a) his infallibility or (b) his mastership of all property whether Dawat, or otherwise. Infallibility, they said, was inconsistent with accountability as trustee. He was malik or dhani, in absolute owner. The gulla offerings were given to him as such malik. The defendants further contended that quite apart from any peculiar tenets, no charity was established on the facts. Chandabhoy was not a saint, and consequently under Shiah Mahommedan Law, his tomb and gulla could not be the subject of a charity. There could be no wakf of money or other moveable property, the gulla being governed by the law as it stood before the Wakf Act of 1913. In the earlier stages of the trial, it was contended by defendants' counsel on several occasions that the Mullaji Saheb was in effect God or for all practical purposes God and that this suit was a sacrilege. The former contention was eventually withdrawn; but it was claimed for the Mullaji Saheb that though he had not the rank he had the powers of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, and that he was a saint or wali.

The defendants' case, in so far as it depended on tenets peculiar to this community was based on the Mullaji Saheb being the Dai-ul-Mutlaq, or 51st Dai in regular succession. If that were not so, according to them, the Mullaji had no exceptional powers, and the religion was at an end. This was, because, according to their religion, no Dai can die without appointing a successor. The point with regard to Dai-ul-Mutlaq was that the succession in 1840 of Najmudin the 47th Dai was disputed by the plaintiff, who alleged that the 46th Dai intended to nominate Najmudin as his successor, but died without in fact doing so. In support of this a writing of the 46th Dai was relied on, but this was alleged by the defendants to be a forgery.

Proceeding his Lordship, referred to a suggested compromise of the suit, as in the Court's view the dispute was largely an academic one. A general meeting of Borahs was suggested by defendants' counsel, but his Lordship considered it inadvisable for many reasons. With religious feelings running high and with one party having the weapon of excommunication, it appeared unlikely that an open meeting would be a real test of the general views of the community.

Proceeding his Lordship remarked that at a subsequent stage of the hearing the defendants' counsel admitted that the Mullaji had no power to close any Dawoodi Borah mossue. He could only prohibit his followers from attending any particular mosque. This was a particularly important admission having regard to the Mullaji's written statement. Mr. Binning, for the 3rd defendant, also stated that it was not his case that either the Mullaji in the Imam was God. He was merely the representative of God. At the close of the plaintiffs' case, defendants' counsel, after first admitting that the mosque was wakf property according to the tenets of the Dawodi Borah community, said that he did not admit that there could be a mutawalli, and that if by admitting the property to be wakf, the defendants were to employ any control by the Court or anybody else, then they said it was not wakf. Thereupon the Advocate-General asked for declaratory relief as regards the whole mosque property. He further stated that even if the monies were given to the Mullaji for the purposes of the 'Dawat,' that did not impress these monies with the character of a charitable trust because the purposes of the Dawat comprised communal purposes which were neither charitable nor religious, and it was for the sole decision of the Mullaji Sahib as to what purposes of the Dawat were.

On the 4th October the examination of the Mullaji Sahib began and it did not end till the 26th November. At the outset a statement was tendered on his behalf to the Court and prolonged negotiations for a settlement followed but they came to nothing. The statement was in the nature of a message from the Mullaji Sahib to the people but was an expression of intention only and according to his counsel not binding upon him in law to carry out those intentions. In December Mr. Inverarity for the 3rd defendant stated in effect that the mosque was held upon a trust but one unenforceable in a Court of Law and that portions of the mosque building were not part of the mosque at all, and he denied that the gulla monies went for the acquisition of the land on which 'Badri Mahal' was built, or for the cost of the building. This was a somewhat confusing elevation in the conduct of the case and the court thought it advisable to set out the then position of the suit and to make one more appeal to the parties to settle the dispute.

In his final speech Mr. Binning put his client's case thus: If you declare the Mullaji to be a trustee of these funds or limit his use of them in any way or say that he is accountable to the Court in respect of them, you are in effect saying that the Mullaji is not infallible, that the very basis of the religion does not exist and that according to the Court there is no representative of the prophet on earth and the Dawody Borahs are living in a state of sin without hope of salvation. That is what the Court is asked to do in this case and there must be no mistake about it." This passage His Lordship remarked was put in forcible language as one of the defendant's main contentions. The Mullaji Saheb was to be either an unaccountable trustee for nothing. That was the stumbling block in the way of a settlement from almost the outset of the trial.

On the other hand His Lordship continued the wide claims of the Mullaji amounted practically to this that the Court had no jurisdiction over any Borah charity. If Mullaji was right the Advocate-General would no longer be concerned with any alleged Dawoody Borah charity. In cases too where there was a contest as to whether there was a valid gift for what would ordinarily be charity the Court would have to insist on the Mullaji being a party and not the Advocate-General. It seemed to the Court that no Attorney-General or Advocate-General could admit this claim without a decision of the Court on that it was the Court's duty to give that decision if required by either party so to do. His Lordship recognised to the full the Court's main concern was for the benefit of the charity and that normally it would not grant relief if the interests of the charity did not require it. To refuse however to decide whether a trust existed or not was another matter. Nor could the Court recognise as a ground for such refusal that the very existence of its equitable jurisdiction if found to exist would injure the charity.

Referring to the origin of the suit His Lordship said that the suit was due to a dispute between the Mullaji on the one hand and the sons of the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and one or two others on the other hand. Sir Adamjee was a wealthy and influential members of the community and he and his family were on intimate terms with Dais of the time till his death in 1913. Later on his sons quarrelled with the present Mullaji. A reconciliation was effected in 1916 but the dispute broke out again in 1917 and they were excommunicated in July 917. Sir Adamji's sons are not the relators on record and they have not gone into the witness-box but they are admittedly financing the plaintiff's suit. Nor is this the only litigation. There are pending suits arising out of the excommunication. There is another suit brought on by the Official Assignee as regards Badri Mahal. There have also been protracted police court proceedings.

His Lordship then gave the history of the Dowdy Borah community and remarked that it was important to bear in mind that Dais never had any sovereign powers since they ceased to be Sultan of Yemen in Arabia and came India. The Dai did not claim to interfere in any way with the temporal ruling of this country nor with its law courts. The present Mullaji stated in his evidence that he was content that the temporal affairs of his community should be entirely subject to the British Courts of Justice and that he would not be entitled to dictate to or otherwise interfere with a Dowdy Borah Judge or magistrate. He went even further when he said that if necessary he would enforce his powers as Mullaji in the ordinary Courts of Law supposing any member of the community resisted him.

(To be continued.)

FIGHT BETWEEN PATHANS AND CHINAMEN.

ONE PATHAN STABBED.

A rather serious fight took place between Pathans and Chinamen at Trimbak Parsram Street, in which two Pathans received severe injuries and are being treated in the J. J. Hospital. It is stated that a Mahomedan went to a chawl inhabited by Hindus, Mahomedans and Chinamen and there knocked at the room of a Chinaman, thinking that a Mahomedan was living in it. The Chinamen who were inside came out, and chased away the man, who was known to be a bad character and who extorted money for drinks. The man returned again with some Pathans and they created a row and there was a free fight, and it is stated that a Chinaman stabbed a Pathan. The Police, however, came up in time under Inspector Spiers and dispersed the men, taking the injured Mahomedans to the hospital.

HILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT MEERUT ON APRIL 7, 8 AND 9.

Mr. Mohamed Husain wires from Meerut:

"Mr. Sayed Mohammed of Patna suggests through the columns of the "Independent" the desirability of immediately convening a Khilafat Conference for the purpose of expressing the views of the Mussalmans on the question of the so-called concessions. Such a Conference is going to be held here shortly. It will take place in Meerut on April 7, 8 and 9. All the prominent leaders of the country and delegates from different provinces will attend.

PROPOSED LEADERS' CONFERENCE

It is also intended that a Leaders' Conference should be held simultaneously. Attendance at the Conference is expected to be a record one. Already a brisk sale of tickets is going on. Visitors' tickets cost Rs. 5 each. Delegates' tickets cost Rs. 5 other tickets from Rs. 3 to 1. Tickets for dais and the Reception Committee can be had for Rs. 25 and 10, respectively. Intending visitors should apply immediately."

THE GURUKOOLA OF SANTA-CRUZ.

MR. PICKTHALL ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Saturday's proceedings in connection with the Anniversary of the Gurukula, were carried as successfully as on the previous day. The audience was much larger than on Friday and among the distinguished visitors Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall were in prominence.

Besides the performance of Havan and Bhajans, several speeches were delivered on Brahmacharya and Vedic education by Swami Omkar Sachidanand, Prof. B. Nagarkar and others. After that the Brahmacharies exhibited a few more feats of gymnastics on the parallel bar, and a few among them showed some very interesting figures of physical drill. The most praiseworthy among them was the one in which one Brahmachari of eighteen years lifted up another of the same age by holding him by the teeth and next to it came the breaking of five pieces of stone placed over a big piece weighing sixteen maunds on the chest of one of the Brahmacharies.

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pickthall before leaving the pandal addressed the gathering on "National Education."

Mr. Pickthall said he thought he was the last person to be asked to speak on Education as he was a man without a degree. At the age when his brother was in Oxford he was wandering in Egypt, Arabia, Syria and Asia-Minor with the result that to-day he was better qualified to get a degree at the University of Alazhar in Cairo, than at Oxford or Cambridge. If he had been asked what he thought of national education in England he would say that they had too much of it. It had led them to the last great war and it was certain in a few years to lead them to another war if they continued to cultivate national rivalry. But he knew that they in India, when they spoke of national education, were opposed to all that. Europe was not always as bad as it was now. They had just heard of a speech by Sheridan, and in Sheridan's days a man could still utter

SRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU

Who returned from England on Thursday last.

noble sentiments in the House of Lords or House of Commons without being laughed at. What caused this change? At the end of the eighteenth century great inventions were made by men who worked for the love of God, but those inventions were afterwards seized by men who had no fear or love of God but worked only for their own advantage; and later they were utilised by nations, who worked only for their own advantages against other nations, with the result which they saw in the last War. They were not wrong in utilising those inventions, but they were wrong in taking all the glory of them to themselves. What did the East think of all this? When the great Napoleon was in Egypt the Egyptians became restless under his rule, and in order to impress them with a sense of European superiority, he did what he thought would strike awe into the hearts of a "superstitious" people. He sent up four men in a balloon. But the Egyptians were not at all impressed. The contemporary historian Jabarti said that when they saw Napoleon swelling with pride after flying the balloon they smiled and said "Look at that little creature taking glory to himself for something which he could never have done if God had not allowed him to do it." That was the right way to look at it, for all these wonderful inventions were limited by natural laws which are the law of God. Until the effort of each human soul was directed towards God, the universal soul, there could be no such thing as universal human brotherhood. They saw European civilisation like a runaway engine, rushing to destruction for lack of that direction. Europe could not bring it under proper control, because the soul of Europe was imprisoned in materialism. But they, in Asia, with their new education, could do that work. But it would not be national but world education.

700 PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM RAJSHAI JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The "Englishman" states that according to news which has reached Calcutta from Rajshai about seven hundred prisoners escaped from the Rajshai Central Jail on Thursday last. It is also reported that they carried several odd guns with them. Nothing is known as to how they effected their escape nor how they came by the guns. The police are taking steps for their re-arrest.

The 4th of June will be a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday. (A.P.)

B. B. & C. I. RY.—CLERICAL STAFF.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED IN COMPARISION WITH G. I. P. MEN.

The recent strike of the Loco. Workshop men of the B. B and C I Railway at Parel has brought to prominence the parsimonious treatment meted out by the company to its Indian employees. The same is true of the treatment of the Indian clerical staff who are stylded by the Company as "non-European" (!): It may be that the Company's whole outlook is coloured by a race feeling and this accounts in a great measure for the preferential treatment given to "Europeans and Eurasians" —of late "Anglo-Indians".

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On the sister line—the G. I. P. which has also its headquarters in Bombay, things are much better and even the Indian employees are shown an amount of consideration, which their brethren on the B B and C I. are denied. To take only one case of the invidious differentiation, we may refer to the Leave Rules that obtain in the case of the clerical staff on the two lines. For the sake of clarity and for purposes of comparison, we give below an abstract of the rules in force on the G. I. P. as well as the B B and C I.

G. I P RAILWAY.

(i- Privilege Leave:—30 days in a year excluding gazetted holidays After 6 months' service, 10 days casual leave is allowed in a year.

(ii) Sick Leave:—30 days' sick leave on half pay for each year's service upto ten extent of 60 days after two years service. Total sick leave and leave on private affairs is limited to 3 years in one's whole service.

A deserving non-European, with not less than 20 years' approved service (whatever that may mean), may, at the Agent's discretion, be given the following leave:—

(a) Privilege leave on full pay limited to 3 months; (b) sick leave on half pay limited to 18 months; (c) Leave on urgent private affairs on half pay limited to 6 months; (d) combined privilove and sick leave limited to 18 months; and (e) combined privilege leave and leave on urgent private affairs limited to 6 months.

B B AND C I RAILWAY.

(i) Privilege Leave:—40 days in a year are allowed, including sick leave and holidays. 4 days, namely New Year's Day, Good Friday, King's Birthday and Christmas Day do not count against these.

(ii) Sick Leave:—Two month's sick leave is granted on half pay, on Medical Certificate during the whole service commencing after 15 years' service in proportion to the service rendered as below:—(a) After 15 years' service 30 days; (b) after 20 years, a further ten days; (c) after 25 years, a further ten days; (d) after 30 years; a further ten days.

Six months' leave on half pay prior to retirement after long service of 25 years.

A COMPARISON.

It is not necessary to go into the rules governing the case of the clerical staff in Government offices. A comparison, however, between the two lines conclusively proves how meanly the staff are treated on the B. B. and C. I. Railway in respect of privilege and sick leave. In respect of other conditions of service, the lot of the clerks on the G. I. P. appears to be less onerous than that of their brethren on the B. B and C. I. though there is room for greater improvement in these respects even on the G I P. The B B and C I Clerical Staff have, it appears, repeatedly brought the invidious character of their position to the notice of the higher authorities, and the last occasion on which they made a representation to the authorities concerned was in October last, but it does not seem that the battle of dispatches has yet ended, and things are still getting along on the same old lines. To accentuate the nature of the injustice done to the Indian Staff, it would seem, as it were, that the "European and Anglo-Indian Staff" doing similar work, hold a privileged position in regard to salary and allowances as well as leave concessions, thus showing that on admittedly Indian railways on Indian soil, Indians are treated with the scantiest regard to fairplay, and their claim to justice it ignored. And yet, if the present Agent of the B. B. and C I; is to be trusted, one need not doubt that his line is the very pattern of a just administration! And if that preposterous claim were ever belied by facts, we think nothing does it so effectively as what has been said above regarding the difference between it and the G. I. P. There is much discontent among the Indian Staff, and it would not be surprising if like the "Trodden Worm," they also sometimes turn.

GOVERNOR AT KARACHI.

The Governor and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by the staff, left Karachi for Bombay, by R. I. M. S. Nortbrook on Wednesday night, after dinner.

On Wednesday morning, the Governor received an address from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce also a deputation from the Hyderabad Municipality with reference to the suggested transfer of the Hyderabad Cantonment site to the Municipality. Lady Lloyd, on Tuesday night, formally opened the new hostel at the Young Women's Christian Association.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 25.

A Bezvadn correspondent wires:—Intimation has been received that Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Abdul Kalam Azad, Majbur Rahman, Seth Jamanlal, N. C. Kelkar, Jayakar, Sathaye, Pandit Motilal Nehru, S. Vijayaragavachariar, Prof. Gidwani, Messrs. Raghavandra Rao, Rejendraprasad, Rajagopalachariar and several Andra Dravida leaders will be coming to Bezvada to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting on 31st instant.

DR. CHOLKAR SEDITION CASE

REPORTER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 24.

During his cross-examination by Mr. Dick, Government Advocate, in the Doctor Cholkar Sedition Case, Mr. Pradhan stated that in his lecture referring to various forms of Government Dr. Cholkar advocated an Indian republic within the borders of India and to achieve that end it was the duty of the audience to shed their blood, if necessary, and he advised the audience not to take the present Government as theirs but the Congress, he asked them to consider as their Government. Witness further stated that the speaker advised his audience not to pay homage or give patronage to the Government of India or the C. P. Government and relieve the mother country from the tyrannies of the Satanic Government without caring for their lives.

In further cross-examination by Mr. Abhyankar the witness stated that Dr. Cholkar used the word Satanic but he could not swear as to what it was. He could not definitely say if the record of the word Satanic in his notes could be relied upon to give the speaker's sense in respect of that word in the passage in which that word occurred. He then admitted that Dr. Cholkar probably meant the Satanic system of Government and not the Satanic Government. He said he had heard a father calling his son a *Satan* on the latter's disobedience to the former, and further stated that if the Government were descended from the people, the people could be called the father and the Government the son metaphorically but it could be usual for the people to call the Government Satanic in which the father calls his son *Satan*. The case stands adjourned till the 29th instant.

BURMESE NEWS.

DEMAND FOR CHANGES IN BURMA REFORM BILL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 25.

According to the latest census figures, the population of Mandalay has been figured at 1,47,439, there being an increase of 9,000 over the 1911 census figures.

It is reported that the Burmese ladies of Bassein have pledged to travel to Burma repeating the words of U. Ottama, in case he is sent to prison for uttering them and face prosecution.

A deputation of four Burman representatives waited upon Sir William Vicent on the 22nd to recommend change in the Burma Reform Bill. They recommend an increase in the Legislative Council to 100 with 70 per cent. elected element. They recommend the salary of the executive councillors to be fixed at Rs. 5,000 with an electorate of two millions and a special Burmese members as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The approve of the new designation of the Viceroy as Viceroy of India and Burma. They have repudiated the suggestion that here is no qualified Burman available for the new offices.

The B.O.C., Strikes Arbitration Coference has aggreed upon terms acceptabl to both parties. Details, however,, havenot been made public.

RELEASE OF A CONVICTED BURMAN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 26

Further census figures give Rangoon, population of 339,527, an increase of 46,811 or nearly 16 per cent. over that of the last figures. District figures also show general increase, increase averaging 10 per cent in administered territories.

H. Poongye U. Nagageinda, who had been sentenced to six months for disobeying the prohibition order against entering Mandalay, has been released on giving security, which he had previously refused.

The B.O.C. Arbitration Conference has awarded the following increases retrospectively from the 1st January, 1921. Rs. 5 to employees receiving Rs. 15 to 25 per mensum; rupees six to persons getting between Rs. 26 and 30, Rs. 7 to persons getting between 31 to 40, rupees 8 to persons getting between 41 to 50, and so on to Rs. 18 to men receiving 141 to 150.

The increases apply to all employees at Duneedam, Syriam and Bobyok refineries except the clerical staff. Various grades to the clerical establishment will be given. The following will be the grades in the main office clerical establishment. Rs. 50 to 90, 100 to 140 150 to 200, and Rs. 210 to 280. Men in the fourth grade have been made eligible for senior provident fund. An undertaking has also been given to consider applications for full or less pay and to give a free supply of kerosine oil.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA.

RAPID PROGRESS.

The number of students on the register is now 510. More students are expected in April when the results of the examinations in the affiliated schools will have been declared.

The Premier High School was purchased by the Swarajya Sabha along with its tenancy rights. The Premises however proved two small, hence the Middle School has to meet in the morning, the High School in the afternoon.

The staff has been further strengthened by the accession of Shastri Laxmishanker Tribhovan Pathek as Adhyapak of Sanskrit. Mr. Laxmidas M. Shrikanta, B.A., (Sans. Hons) serves the school without any honorarium. Mr. F. Tailiji, B.A., attends to matriculation Persian in the same way.

Cash donations of Rs. 1,470, have already been received. The principal ones are from Mr. Jethalal Ramji Rs. 200 for books and charts; Mr. N. M. Bhathen Rs. 151 for books; through Mr. R. Ramdhir Rs. 80 for school fund.

The balance was collected by students, going from door to door. Books, Desks, Daily Repasts have been most generously sent in, a list of which is maintained in the school.

Spinning wheels have been introduced and every boy works for one hour and a half on them, every day 12 students have suspended other studies for Hindi, Gujrati and Wheels.

The total days devoted to Congress work have been 7 and already 1,500 members have been enlisted. A comprehensive organisation is being set on foot shortly.

The public spinning class has been attended by 50 men of whom 12 have been upto now certified as experts.

The Gujarat Vidyapith curriculum has been introduced through out and will be fully set working from April, 1921, when all desirous of Non-Cooperations will have joined.

A music class has been opened. A manuscript magazine is also commenced. The first no was out on 16th instant.

The Vidvarthi Mandal had as Presidents and visitors Mr. Banker, Mr. Lalit, Prof. Swami Narayen, Justice Abbas Tyebji and others.

A school stores for boys with a capital of Rs. 500 furnished by the Swaraiya Sabha has been opened and is working capitally.

N C O. AT NAGPUR

SUCCESSFUL PROPAGANDA WORK.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

The District Majistrate's order prohibiting public meetings having expired on the 23rd a public meeting was held last evening in the Town Hall, with Dr. Khare in the Chair, when speeches were delivered exhorting the audience to carry on the Non-Cooperation and temperance movement vigourously not caring for arrests and imprisonments. The people have burnt their foreign caps.

An order has been issued by the Judicial Commissioner C. P. prohibiting all Government servants employed in his office from attending any meeting which has for its object the furtherance of the movement, generally known as the Non-Cooperation movement, and also from acting in any way calculated to indicate sympthy with that movement. For instance it is not permissible to wear the distinctive headgear known as the Gandhi Cap. Detection in any breach of this order will be visited with dismissal.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

REACHES EUROPE.

The Poet Rabindranath Tagor completed his winter stay in America on March 11th 1921. During his residence in the United States he came in touch with the Universities of the Eastern States and gave courses of lectures. The names of his pucipal lectures were as follow:—"The meting of East and West the Message of th Forest a Poet's religion the Ideal of womhood."

The poet ended his time in America by a lecring tour in Texas, accompanied by Mr W. W. Pearson.

During the coming months Rabindranath Tagor proposes to visit the chief countries of Europe. He first visits Portugal and Spai and then Italy and Switzerland. After that during the summer months he will ur in Northern Europe and return to Ina in the autumn. His intention is, if poible, to visit Denmark, Norway Swede and Germany.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Dometic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

DA CUNHA, William, pianist, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. da Cunha, expired at 1 o'clock this morning at Cavel. The funeral will leave the house for Haines Road Cemetery at 5 p.m. to-day.

VITHALRAO JIWAJI VARDE, aged 56, on 24th instant, at Khandala after a brief illness of two days. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children. Gujarathi and Marathi papers, please copy.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

A *conversazione* will be held at the Town Hall, to-morrow at 9-15 p.m.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Mail steamer 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with the outward Mails of the 17th instant passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

A Thanksgiving Solemn High Mass will be offered by the Staff of Dr. De Sa's Hospitals, Bombay and Mahim on the 3rd April 1921, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at Gloria Church, Byoulla. A collection in aid of the free poor ward will be made.

BOMBAY WORKMAN'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay workmen will be held at Manji Sheth's Wadi, Chinchpookli, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, when Mrs. V. J. Patel will deliver a lecture on "Workmen's duty towards the Indian National Congress.

SWEEPER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Jiwa Bawa, a Municipal sweeper. He was standing on the mudguard of a Municipal lorry, and when it neared a betel-nut shop he tried to get down, although the lorry was in motion. His shoe was, however, caught and he fell on his head and was dragged some distance. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 30th March, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PAPERS TO BE READ:

1. "Drink in the Scriptures of the Nations," By D. D. Gilder, Esq.
2. "The Cult of the Lake-Goddess of Orissa," By Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.

PARSEE TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the Parsee will be held at the Anjuman Fire-Temple, Dhobi Talao on Friday, the 1st April, at 6-15 p.m. for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken against the practice of depriving Parsee tenants of the use of the ground-floor of houses for the performance of funeral and other religious ceremonies. A petition drafted by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Pleader, at the request of the Association on the subject will be also discussed at the meeting. Mr. Jehangir Jamsetji Vimadalal, Solicitor, has kindly consented to preside.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Election for sending 26 representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee will take place on Sunday the 10th April, 1921, in the Marwadi Vidyalaya between 8 a.m. (S.T.) and 12 noon, Candidates wishing to stand for the election are requested to send in their Nominations at the Office of the Committee, Kanji Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, duly proposed and seconded by the Members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

Nominations shall be received from 28th March to 5th April, 1921, at the Office of the Committee from 8 to 10 a.m. and 8 to 10 p.m. (S.T.) every day.

Persons enlisted as members of the above referred to Committee upto 28th of this month only will be entitled to vote and stand as Candidates for the election.

Volunteers who have taken away the receipt books for canvassing members are earnestly requested to give them back at the Office of the Committee without any further delay.

LATE MR G B VAIDYA

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. B. Vaidya, B.A., F.T.S., the Founder-President of the Hindoo Missionary Society, on Wednesday the 23rd instant, in Bombay. He was a prominent Theosophist and a champion of female education and an ardent worker for the uplift of Indian women and the submerged classes. It was he who ventured to take back into Hinduism the converts and to initiate with the sacred thread all Hindus who desired to wear it without distinction of their caste or sex.

He worked as Honorary teacher of Sanskrit and Gita and also as the Superintendent of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Bombay, and raised it to a high status. It was through his exertions that a plot of ground has been secured for the future premises of the school. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will not fail to help this work and fulfil his wish that the school should have a building of its own. It may also be mentioned that he was connected with another institution of public utility in Bombay, viz., the Marathi Grantha Sangraholaya, and he served it faithfully for about 21 years as the Chairman of its Managing Committee and one of the Trustees.

He was the Editor of "Balbodh" a monthly Magazine commanding a large circulation amongst the Marathi-speaking public and of "The Hindu Missionary," a weekly newspaper devoted to the liberalisation and reformation of Hinduism.

He had stood as a candidate for the Legislative Council, Bombay at the last election, as a "Unionist."

He died after a short illness due to Influenza, leaving behind him his wife and one daughter, also two brothers and a large circle of friends and many institutions, especially the Hindu Missionary Society and the S. L. and S. Society's Girls' English School, to mourn his loss.

PLIGHT OF CHINA.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF STARVATION AND PLAGUE.

Reed. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

London, March 25.—(Peking).—Famine is causing terrible ravages in Honan, Shansi and Chihli. There have been fifty thousand deaths from starvation in Shens. Plague has appeared in Chihli and Typhus in Honan.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALISTS.

To-night, at the Excelsior Theatre, the finals will be worked off of the Naval and Military Boxing Tournament, arranged by Capt. J. W. Moss, M.C. Col. A. A. V. Cummins, C.M.G., Officer Commanding, Bombay District, under whose patronage the Tournament is being played, will present prizes. As the proceeds go to charity, it is hoped the Bombay public will not miss some very nice boxing, that is sure to be in store for them:—

Fly Weights.—Pte. Collins, S. W. B. vs. Pte. Soaby, Beds. and Herts.

Bantam Weights.—Pte. Thorogood, R. W. K. vs. Sgt. Perico, R. W. K.

Feather Weight.—L/Cpl. Beal (Champion India), 2nd East Kents vs. Pte. Townsend, R. W. K.

Light Weights.—Dvr. Robinson, R. F. A. vs. Pte. Jones, 2nd Lincolns.

SPECIAL 6 ROUNDS CONTEST.

Light Weight.—Cpl. Flannery, 2nd Lincolns vs. Bdr. Hayden, 111th Btty., R. F. A.

INTERVAL 15 MINUTES.

Welter Weight.—Gnr. Smith, 9th Btty., R. G. A. vs. Dvr. Elloitt, 118th Btty., R. F. A.

Middle Weight.—L/Bdr. Garrett, 109th Btty., R. F. A. vs. L/Bdr. Reilly, 12th M Btty., R. G. A.

Heavy Weights.—L/Sgt. Marsh, 18th Btty., R. F. A. vs. Stoker Arnold, H. M. S. Highflyer.

SPECIAL 6 ROUNDS CONTEST.

Light Weight.—L/Cpl. Beal (Champion India), 2nd East Kents vs. Gnr. Way, 79th Btty., R. G. A.

CO-OPERATION IN SIND.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in the course of his reply to the address of the Sind Cooperative Societies, presented to him at Hyderabad on the 21st instant, said:—

"I note that your interest is chiefly in the agricultural societies and as I am to have an opportunity of meeting on a separate occasion the representatives of the Housing Associations, I shall confine the subject of what I have to say to agricultural societies. I quite realize that owing to the peculiar conditions which prevail in Sind you have some very hard problems to face, and I know that my Government has been doing its best to devise means by which may be met the extraordinary difficulties which you must experience in raising the necessary capital. To quote an instance, in 1919 Government exempted the Sind unlimited liability societies from the operation of section 33 of the Act and thereby allowed them to distribute profits annually or at longer periods provided their reserve was maintained. I agree that this does not carry you very far, but I instance it merely to show that Government are giving consideration to your special problems and the Registrar, it is hoped, will very shortly be able to devise suggestions for further meeting them.

"Meanwhile in regard to your own suggestion that Government should make advances to societies as a substitute for long term loans from the Central Banks: first of all I notice that you mention two separate purposes for which these advances might be utilized—Land improvement and debt redemption—and I would remind you that for the former purpose it has not up to now been the practice of Government to finance societies except to a small extent, I am afraid too that it will be impossible now to increase that extent in view of the very serious financial stringency. However I can promise you that the suggestion is being kept prominently in view and that I will do all I can towards meeting it when funds permit.

"In regard to your suggestion of Government loans for debt redemption, the principle embodied in it is an entirely new one, which has not yet been considered by Government so that I cannot as yet make any definite statement on the point beyond assuring you that I will have the matter investigated.

"Government fully realize also how much the cooperative movement is hampered by illiteracy and have under consideration various reports and suggestions in this connection and I hope it will be possible to improve results substantially."

SIR H. DOBB'S FLYING VISIT TO DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

A Government of India communique says:—Taking advantage of a lull in the Afghan negotiations, Sir Henry Dobbs has left Kabul on a flying visit to Delhi to report the progress of negotiation in person to His Excellency the Viceroy before his Excellency's departure. Sir Henry will arrive in Delhi on the 26th March, and hopes to be back in Kabul by 1st April. The rest of the mission remains at Kabul.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 26

Reed. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Marcus Stone and Sir Stuart Hogg.

Marcus Stone, R. A., 1887. Born 4th July 1840, second son of late Frank Stone A.R.A. His painting were exhibited in 63 consecutive exhibitions of the R.A. rarely elsewhere. He received medals at the International exhibitions of Paris, Berlin, Chicago, etc. When young he illustrated books, Dickens, Trollope, and the Cornhill Magazine. He was a painter of subjects of human interest and historical genre. He was an omnivorous reader of books.

Sir Stuart Saunders Hogg, (created Kt. in 1875) was born at Calcutta in 1833, 4th son of Rt. Hon. Sir James W. Hogg, 1st Bt., M.P.; married Selina Catherine, in 1860. He was educated at Eton and entered Indian Civil Service in 1853, serving in the Punjab as Asst. Commissioner during the mutiny. He was mentioned in several despatches and prior to retirement was the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. After his retirement he had settled down in France.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

MULSHI PETA AFFAIR.

DO NOT MISREPRESENT THE MAVALIS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The threatened deluge of the Mulshi Peta has nowadays attracted the minds of the public workers in Maharashtra. These people no doubt want to save the Mavalis from this danger. But the goal which this movement is aiming at is utterly against the will of the Mavalis. The resolution of the Poona District Conference and the proceedings in the Bombay Legislative Council clearly prove this fact. The Poona District Conference advises to postpone Satyagraha and in the meanwhile wants the Government to move in the matter, and announce the terms and the ways of offering compensation. Mr. Gupte has brought the Mulshi Peta resolution in the Council. There is no word about compensation in that resolution. But it will be seen from all the speeches of the honourable members who supported the resolution that they are satisfied if Government agrees upon reconsidering the question and giving the fullest possible compensation to the Mavalis. I humbly say that both the Poona District Conference and the members of the Legislative Council have misunderstood the Mavalis. The Mavalis want nothing less than abandoning Tank project. They are not willing to give up their lands. They have fearlessly expressed their wish in the interview taken by the Collector of Poona, in February last. The Collector not only promised them ample compensation but also requested them to demand lands in other districts. From the first to the last there was one cry from the Mavalis and that was "Ma Bap Sarkar, we want no compensation, no lands, save our lands, and if the Sarkar is not willing to comply with our request shoot us down. We will rather die than abandon our dear lands." I was present at the interview. It was a very pathetic scene. The Collector also seemed to be moved. His heart was also melted. He also with a throbbing heart said: "Kill me, I will never kill you." This scene is still before me and I will not forget it in my whole life. For the last three months I have been touring in the Mulshi Peta. I have seen every village. I have met every Mavla. The Mavlis have a very affectionate heart. They treated me very kindly. They have opened their hearts to me. I have seen tears falling down from the eyes of old Mavlis. They evoked God's favour to save them from this danger. They think of nothing else. They think neither of the compensation nor of the lands in exchange. Even in a dream the Mavla will never think to part with his land.

Some will think that this is only sentimental side of the question. From the utilitarian point of view also the compensation will not give the least relief to the Mavlis. The Sawkars will be highly benefitted. The Sawkars will get thousands while most of the Mavlis will have to leave their lands without a single pie. It is true that there are some small landowners amongst the Mavalis, but the amount of the compensation will not help them to live honourably as in the case of the sawkars. What is the interest of the sawkars in the Mulshi Peta? They are only foreighners there. Money is their God. They will seek nothing else if the Mulsi Peta is submerged they will go to some other place and carry on the profession of harrassing the ryots more vigorously, while the Mavalis will have to become labourers or beggars. The Mavlis resolved to resort to Satyagraha not for the sake of getting compensation however ample it may be but for the sake of saving their lands. The Mavlis want *statusquo*, and in that case the Mavlis will be saved. And with this view in mind I fought to the last against the compensation clause of the Poona District Conference. There must be some constructive and alternative proposal in the resolution was the only excuse It might have been a fair and just proposal, but it has entirely misrepresented the Mavlis congratulating and sympathising Satyagrha movement and at the same time calling the Government to announce their terms of compensation is very harmful to the cause of Mavlis. The more the compensation the more the Sawkars will be benefitted. If Government will agree to give ample compensation to the Mavlis they will no doubt get some more money but it will help not more than in delaying for some days their slavery. The Councillors are not the country's representatives. Industry or Agricultural is the whole burden of the discussion. One of the Councillars said that the project was one of the finest of the world but what is the use of this finest project! In the words of Hon. Mr. Curtis, this scheme will save some tons of coal. Only for saving some tons of coal or for giving electric light to Bombay no sane person will think of robbing the poor Mavlas of their lands and make them money mongers' slaves for ever. The Mavlas have determined to resort to Satyagraha to save their land and they will not be satisfied until the Government will assure them to stop the works and to keep their lands with them.—Yours etc.,

V. M. BHUSKUTE.

TELEGRAPH STRIKERS FIND EMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure you will be pleased to know that Mr. Sams, the Postmaster General of Bombay, whilst pretending to contradict my statement that over 700 men from the postal and telegraph strikers were on the verge of starvation, as per my letter in "The Chronicle" of 21st ultimo quietly arranged to get sanction for extra postmen and packers so as to make provision for nearly 300 men. But he did next to nothing for the 360 men from the telegraph strikers, including the boy-peons, temporary and permanent delivery messengers. Great credit is due to Mr. Mitra, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, for his sympathetic attitude in getting nearly 50 boy-peons and 30 delivery messengers from the 21st February, 1921, and also for favouring with a letter officially to the Traffic Manager of the Tramway Company, who has been pleased to provide for 125 telegraph strikers from the Temporary Establishment, provided the usual deposit of Rs. 20 per man is made to qualify these men as conductors after passing the medical examination. My grateful thanks are due to Shrijut Laxmidas Tairsee for kindly promising to help the helpless telegraph men in getting them the deposit amount.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

A PLEA FOR A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A quarrel of a very amusing nature is going on at Madras among the Madras Government, the "Madras Mail," the "Justice" and "New India". All agree in taking for granted that the Non-Cooperation movement is on the decline in the presidency; but each claims the credit for it exclusively to itself. The Government of Lord Willingdon issue long resolutions congratulating themselves and their officials like Messrs. Thomas and Hitchcock of Malabar on the policy of repression which they have inaugurated and Lord Wellingdon was as eloquent on the loyalty and sensibility of the province whenever he gets a chance. The "Mail" has rather abruptly awakened itself to the dangers of Non-Cooperation and every day advocates the formation of a counter-movement. The "Justice" writes:—"Non-Cooperation has been a failure in the Madras Presidency; indeed it is practically dead; and we of the Justice Party have done it" Mrs. Besant in the course of a signed article in "New India" advocates her own claims in the following strain:—"New India" and the "Leader" have been the two papers which have kept up a running fight. (Against N.C.O.) I do not know how the "Leader" has fared, but a constant war has been kept up against "New India" by the agents of the "Hindu" all over the mofussil, who have worried and threatened its subscribers, and as a consequence of this and of our unceasing war against N.C.O. we have lost two-thirds of our subscribers." In real agony she writes at another place:—"Now that Government and Sir P. T. Chetty and the "Mail" have discovered by riotous happenings the real character of the N.C.O. movement, it is so obvious that they can safely repeat what has brought on me threats of assassination." I hope the Madras Liberal League and the new paper the "Daily Express" will also lay some claim for credit when the moment for rewards comes. This kind of quarrel cannot go on for ever. Honour to those to whom it is due and I would request Lord Chelmsford to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to go into the whole question and arrive at a definite conclusions. He owes it to these quarrelling parties and I believe he will do it before he leaves this country. It is to win a certificate of efficiency from him all these parties are bent upon and it will look ungrateful if he leaves the question unsettled. Let this be H. E.'s last act of Justice to India. Let there not be a black spot in the "New Era".—Yours, etc.,

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay, March 25.

PEACE OR WAR?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is something radically wrong either with Reuter's Eastern Agency or with the Greek's Eastern Policy. For, Sir, if we go over the Reuter's cables of the last few days, we find the following:—

On the first day, Reuter gives us the Revised terms offered to the Greek and Turkish Delegations; On the second day, Reuter advises us, that the Turkish Delegates are overjoyed at receiving these generous terms; The third day. Reuter tells us, that Bekir Sami Bey is so determined, that he prefers death to dishonour; the fourth day, Reuter gives us an extract of Hasan Imam's speech, saying, that if Smyrna was snatched from Turkish hands, India would go out of the Empire; and on the fifth day, Reuter reports, that Greeks are preparing to resume their offensive in Asia Minor!

Now, what should India gather from this? Is this Peace or War? How can the Greeks dare to proceed against Turkey, when the Treaty of Sevres is under revision? How can Greece stand, if the Allies block her way? Or is Greece permitted to press the offensive in order to screw Turkey to accept the crumbs of revision? If the Allies play that game, they will have to rue the day; for no patched peace will solve the crisis in the East, much less in India. Why is Government of India silent about the Greek offensive? What is the Publicity Board doing? If the Greeks push on their offensive for the truncation and annihilation of Turkey, there are but two courses open for high Moslem officials in India:—

(1) To press Government to check the offensive and fulfil the ministerial pledges to Turkey;

(2) Or to resign and stand by their co-religionists in their honest and ardent endeavours to retain the name and fame, the strength and spirit of their temporal and spiritual Head—the Khalifa of all Islam. May Heaven help Turkey! And may it inspire and empower all Moslems to maintain the dignity and power of the Khilafat! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE "DREAM LAND" OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—H. E. the Governor of Bombay, while he was a guest of the President of the Corporation, at a dinner party said amid loud cheers:—"Then again in Salsette, we have five town-planning schemes, complete or almost completed, four more in progress or near completion, and we have also several other schemes under preparation. I do not think that is a very poor record for one year. (Cheers)." Let me point out from the following facts and figures, whether the information supplied to his Excellency is correct.

In all, 17 Town-Planning schemes, have been declared in suburbs as follows:—

Bandra	3
Santa Cruz	4
Vile Parle	3
Andheri	4
Malad	1
Borivli	1
Ghatkopar	1

17 (Total)

Out of these seventeen, H. E. says five have been completed or are almost completed, but, if H. E. were to investigate into the matter more carefully, he would at once realise that only 2 namely Bandra No. 1 and Borivli No. 1 are completed; and that too, not during the period of one year which H. E. refers in his speech, but a year and a half before. Four (4) more town-planning schemes—namely, Santa Cruz No. 2, Vile Parle No. 1, Andheri No. 2 and Malad No. 1 are in progress, but these too, have not progressed at all during the year. In many out of the remaining 11 not even a sod is turned and some have not passed even the draft stage.

I wish more correct information were supplied to his Excellency.—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Santa Cruz 17.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, March 26.

The Bengal Provincial Conference met this evening. Mr. C. R. Das moved the same resolution on Swaraj and Non-Cooperation as was adopted by the Nagpur Congress. The resolution was carried unanimously.

MIXED RECEPTION OF MR. B C. PAL'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, March 26.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal's presidential address has had a mixed reception. Absence of any lengthy reference to Non-Cooperation and Mr Gandhi was resented by several delegates, and a meeting was held outside the pandal last night, at which expression was given to this feeling One speaker said the address contained covert attacks on Mr. Gandhi, and characterised it as an antiquated, unrighteous, and soaked-in-blind party spirit.

The Subjects Committee meets this afternoon and conference reassembles in the evening.

TEA PLANTERS' POLITICS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Mr. A. L. Playfair, M.L.C., Chairman of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, in the course of his address at annual meeting of General Committee said:—It is a recognized fact that in 8 years from now or when the life of two legislative councils has expired the question of complete autonomy will be discussed and in another 2 years whatever the decision in this respect has been arrived at will come into force and it is for us to see that during this period of transition our voice is heard sufficiently to ensure that we shall not be left out in the cold or looked upon as not taking sufficient interest in public affairs to necessitate special recognition.

O. & R. RAILWAY STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 26.

Indian workmen of the carriage, waggon and loco shops who have been out since a long time are apparently showing determination. Trains are running as usual and no violence has been reported. Special arrangements have been made by the O. & R. Ry. to cope with the extra traffic during the 'Kumbha mela' at Hardwar. The Loco Superintendent has posted a notice to the effect that men will be reengaged to fill vacancies, thus showing that the authorities are also determined not to give in.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 27.

A western disturbance has caused a few light falls of rain in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—A few falls in Kashmir and Burma.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS TRAGEDY.

NINE MINING CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 26.

The report of an unfortunate accident in Kolar Gold Fields just to hand shows nine mining casualties. The cause of the accident yet unknown, but official enquiries are proceeding.

ESCAPES FROM RAJSHAHI JAIL.

HOW THEY WERE EFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The "Statesman" publishes further particulars of the escape of about seven hundred prisoners from Rajshahi jail. It appears that the prisoners were taken outside the jail to work in the fields and upon being brought back under the escort of about a dozen armed warders they attacked the warders overpowering them near the jail yates and opened the gates. A large number of the prisoners rushed out and joined the fight against the warders whose arms were snatched away. One prisoner was shot, and twenty-five are reported to have been arrested by the armed police at a roadside station. The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, left for Rajshahi.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION'S PLEA.

REPRESENTATION AT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The following telegram was recently sent by the General Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Association to the Railway Board:—

Your telegram 24th February indicates railways serving Calcutta will be represented at the Enquiry Committee, Agent, E. I. Railway, now informs the Association that only E. B. Railway, B. N. Railway and E. I. Railway, will be represented. My association maintains light railways serve Calcutta and should be included."

In reply, the Board has telegraphed "Agent, E. I. Railway, has correctly interpreted the wire of the Railway Board dated 26th February,"

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, the General Secretary, Railway Workmen's Association, said that the Enquiry Committee had not yet commenced sittings and the Railway Workmen's Association would hold a meeting on the 31st to decide the course they should take.

LILLOOAH STRIKE

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION BY STRIKERS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The Lillooah strikers continue intimidation of their workers, clerks and coolies being chiefly affected. No sweepers were at work at Howrah station to-day as a result of this intimidation. About 4,000 strikers this morning assembled in the neighbourhood of Lillooah yards and stoned the Burdwan local train, three passengers being injured. A strong force of military police hurried to the spot, and a number of arrests have been reported. The mob quickly dispersed and the traffic is running normally.

SIKH SHRINES' AFFAIR.

GOVT. TO INTRODUCE BILL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 25.

The following communique is issued:—"Bande Mataram" which had published a statement to the effect that the late Commissioner of Lahore was implicated in the Nankana affair has now published a complete apology and expressed regret for the statement.

Another communique states that a bill to deal with urgent cases of Gurdwararas and other Sikh shrines has been prepared by the local Government, after consultation with some of the Sikh members of the Legislative Council, and is now under consideration of the Government of India.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN IN AHMEDABAD.

PICKETTING AT LIQUOR SHOPS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

Picketting by non-cooperationists at liquor shops continues. Complaints are increasing every day about breaking liquor bottles carried by purchasers. Mr. Valabhboy Patel delivered a lecture last night at Manekchok urging temperance and non-violence.

DEATH OF H. H. MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR.

(Associated Press.)

DHARAMPUR, March 27.

H. H. the Maharaja Shri Mohandevji Rajasaheb of Dharampur, Surat Agency, died of a long illness on Saturday afternoon at the age of 50 years and the heir apparent Kumar Shri Vijayadevji assumed administration of the State. The deceased was very popular and philanthropic.

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G. A. BHONSULE, B. Com., Manager.

Mahal, Nagpur.
The 1st February, 1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 28, 1921.

THE ANATOLIAN SITUATION.

The other day we had occasion to refer to a rumour current among India Muslims with regard to Mr. Churchill's visit to Egypt. To-day we must refer to a rumour, which amounts to a belief, that the present Greek offensive in Anatolia is being made with the connivance of the British Government. The open favour shown to Greece by British statesmen in the past is sufficient of itself to make such a suspicion inevitable; though we think that it is probably unfounded in the present instance. But while we are inclined to exonerate the British Government from the charge of giving underhand support to Greece, particularly since the official statement to the effect that the Allies are still boycotting King Constantine's Government financially, thus leaving Greece to make her own arrangements, we are still far from sure that this new Greek adventure may not derive encouragement and strength from England; nor does the statement that Greece will have to finance herself reassure us on that head. So long as the great armament firm of Vickers is dominated by a multi-millionaire of Greek extraction and avowed Greek sympathies and so long as British armament firms, though closely associated with the Government, have liberty to deal with foreign Governments, we cannot feel quite sure that Greece has not already been provided with the best that England has to give in the way of arms and munitions. However that may be, the credit of "the richest man in the world" is not under the control of the British Government—rather we should have said from past experience that the credit, in the sense of honour, of the British Government is at his mercy—and we have no assurance that the financial assistance given so lavishly to M. Venizelos, will be withheld from King Constantine, for the same purpose.

The Muslim world feels very sore upon this point, for if the Turks had met the Greeks with an equality of armaments, it is certain that the latter would have been unable to advance an inch in Anatolia beyond the range of the big cannon of their warships. And their advance has meant the desolation of the country, and the destruction of millions of pounds' worth of Muslim property and something like a hundred thousand Muslim lives—in time of "peace" so-called. The Turks who first opposed the Greek invaders were, in a warlike sense, unarmed; and the army of Mustafa Kemal Pasha has never had the supply of arms and munitions which are considered absolutely necessary for a modern army in the field, and which the Greeks have had ad libitum. The contention that, in such conditions, the Turks ought never to have fought at all, is of course unanswerable from the materialistic point of view of Europe, which takes no count of patriotic sentiment, nor of the natural indignation of men who see their own country invaded and ravaged on a lying pretext and as they think treacherously, since the invasion was against the stipulations of the Armistice.

The same misunderstanding is apparent in the cool suggestion of the British Government that the Turks should have made an armistice with the Greeks while their case was being considered by the London Conference. For the Turks it is not a matter to be taken coolly. So long as the Greek troops remain on Turkish soil, the patriotic Turks can make no truce with them; besides, it was impossible for them to trust the Greeks to the extent implied in an armistice while the Athens Government was talking loudly of maintaining the Treaty of Sevres by force of arms. At any rate the Greek attack at such a moment must be regarded with disfavour by everyone who is neither a partisan of Greek Imperialism nor such a fanatic for "Christianity" as to support it in aggression even when it takes a form which has been described as "certainly the most reactionary and the most grossly superstitious form of belief that survives in the civilised world." For nothing could be better calculated to incense the Asiatic peoples and their sympathisers in East and Central Europe. If the Turks are able to withstand the onset, well and good; then England will have still another chance. But if the Turks should happen to be driven back, which God forbid, then we believe another great world-war to be inevitable. The news that the British troops in Turkey are to keep strictly neutral, though reassuring in a way, is far from satisfying. It was Britain who let loose the Greeks in time of peace upon an inoffensive people. It is manifestly not enough, by way of reparation, that she should remain neutral when the people she has wronged are fighting for existence.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

We cannot help observing that the present dislocation of the world's trade and the depression of industry are being unduly taken advantage of by Government in this country to defend and justify their sins of commission and omission, particularly in the realm of finance and exchange. That the universal expectations of a revival of trade and industrial prosperity have not been fulfilled and that all calculations about post-war economic reconstruction have been upset is obvious to everybody. In fact, the Peace which was to put an end to all war, hopelessly failed to usher in the anticipated era of harmony goodwill and material well-being. And most of the present economic depression is entirely due to the political discontent and unrest which prevail all the world over and which are the direct outcome of the unsatisfactory treaty of peace and all that it means. While, therefore, people in India are quite prepared to make allowance for the abnormal conditions which prevent the smooth process of revival and reconstruction from taking its course, they cannot permit the Government of India to shield themselves behind those conditions in order to justify their blunders or their unwillingness to take those measures which the needs of the country demand. For example, the studied attempt of Government to whitewash their utterly mistaken and provokingly obstinate policy in relation to exchange, and their endeavour to throw the blame for the serious situation with which import merchants are confronted on the alleged lack of business prudence and morality of the latter, are, to put it mildly, unfair and unworthy of a powerful and autocratic Government.

Mr. Hailey's speech in the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Cook's recent effort in the Council of State were not a mere defence of Government's policy. They were worse. These two official defenders of Government's exchange policy tried to kick up a lot of dust in the eyes of the public so that the real issue might be concealed from view, and to *samjao* the country that abnormal trade conditions over which no one had any control were alone responsible for the admittedly miserable condition of import traders. They went even further and more than hinted that the merchants must thank themselves for their imminent losses. As regards the future, they would simply wait upon developments and were not prepared to indicate if they had any view about it at all. If any meaning could be extracted from their utterances, Government it appears would return to their exploded theories and discredited practices relating to India's exchange and currency system. In the course of his speech in the Council of State on the exchange resolution, Prof. Kale drove home to Government the tremendous responsibility they had incurred by pursuing, in the teeth of strong popular opposition, their policy of Reverse Councils and placing a high exchange rate on a legal basis. He pertinently asked how, if an omniscient and omnipotent Government failed correctly to forecast the future of the exchange, could the poor merchants be expected to exercise "business prudence," especially when they were led to believe that at least the 24d. sterling rate would be maintained. He pointed out that the very essence of the gold exchange standard required Government to maintain the rate of exchange fixed by themselves, and their pronouncements had given the public every ground to believe that they would prove true to their word.

If Government did not think that the balance of trade would turn against India, import merchants too had no reason to believe that exchange would go so low and that Government would repudiate their responsibility to maintain their own rate. No special pleading and no red herring drawn across the trail can absolve Government of their responsibility. It is their plain duty to help merchants in the grave position in which their policy has landed them. As regards the future, Government do not want to make any pronouncement; but the public ought not to allow them to drift into the old system. Prof. Kale rightly demanded an independent inquiry by a committee mainly composed of Indians, to advise as to the currency policy of the immediate future. India wants a gold standard accompanied by a gold currency and will have nothing to do with the exchange standard and a "managed" currency. The Indian Government's policy must be determined in India and must be pursued with an eye solely to India's interests and requirements. London financiers who influence the Secretary of State must no longer be allowed to interfere in India's financial affairs. The old exchange policy of Government has admittedly failed. The failure cannot be excused on the ground merely of abnormal world conditions. The country must demand a straightforward and genuine currency policy and must not allow a third-rate substitute to be palmed upon it. We are glad, therefore, that the Sub-Committee of the Congress appointed to consider this question has not minced matters and has given the lead to the country which was called for.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Brailsford on the Bolsheviks.

"The Russian communists have been compared to Plato's guardians, to the French Jacobins and to the British bureaucracy in India," writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford at the beginning of a most interesting article in the "New Republic," embodying the results of his own first hand observation of the Bolsheviks. That Mr. Brailsford himself does not consider the comparison to our bureaucracy a sound one we gather from his going on to say that the Russian communist party, comprising some 600,000 men and women, is "more like a religious order than any political party which we know in the West. The novice must submit to regular courses of instruction in the doctrines of the party. He is not received until he passes an examination in the creed. . . Any slackness, any want of zeal, any indiscipline, any conduct inconsistent with socialist ethics will entail his expulsion. To drink or play cards would be fatal; even dancing is frowned upon, and there is a tendency to check smoking. The unpardonable sin is any pursuit of gain. At intervals a regular purge, known as 'revision' is carried out in the party, and unworthy members are expelled." Mr. Brailsford emphasises the fact which is not generally known: that the aim of the Russian communists is to limit strictly, rather than increase their numbers, because "the Revolution is still fighting for its life," and the Communist Party is the spirit of the Revolution. If it ceased to be so and grew lukewarm "the Revolution itself would collapse." At present, "when an army wavers, communist volunteer battalions are thrown into the breach, when a regiment lacks steadiness, a percentage of communists is introduced into its ranks. When a factory works ill, a few communist workmen are introduced into its staff. When a village is disaffected one or two communists are sent to live in it." And the remedy almost invariably proves successful.

A Strange Mixture.

Mr. Brailsford does not hide the defects of the system. "With these virile qualities", he writes, "one must add that the communist party disdains the mercies and the graces of life. Its journalistic and controversial style is rough and crude. Its intellectual basis is curiously dogmatic, and even Lenin is apt to settle the largest theoretic questions by a simple reference, in the manner of a dogmatic theologian, to the authority of Marx or Engels. . . . . Perhaps the oddest trait in the psychology of the party is its combination of ruthlessness with humanitarianism. It has no scruple about sacrificing life. I have heard the leaders talk of the masses of the Red army as the abundant raw material of victory, very much as the Tsarist states men used to talk. Few of them feel any compunction for the unnecessary sufferings of the dispossessed, and their ruthlessness towards workmen who strike or neglect their duty is even more remarkable. All this is combined with a humane work for children, for mothers and the sick which puts richer communities to shame." He tells us that there is full religious toleration in Russia, but that the Communist Party is fiercely anti-clerical and this has an undoubted influence on the attitude of the rising generation towards the former State religion of the country. While admitting that the village priests "are, indeed, little more than customs officers of the frontiers of the next world who take toll from anxious travellers," he was shocked to see "the young laughing at the old as they crossed themselves before a shrine in the main street of Vladimir."

An Inborn Prejudice.

We believe that Mr. Brailsford has given a fair judgment of the Bolsheviks in the article above quoted. But the present writer has a private grudge against him in connection with the very fairness of that judgment, for Mr. Brailsford has never given a fair judgment to the Turks, perhaps because he does not know them while he knows the Russians. In 1917 he held a public disputation with the present writer in a hall in London at which he gave it as his opinion that the Turks must be placed under international supervision because of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by them. His opponent told him that as bad atrocities were alleged against the Christian Bulgars, Greeks and Serbians and especially against his own beloved Russians. The said opponent declared his firm conviction that the then Revolution in Russia, which he (Brailsford) regarded as so hopeful for mankind at large would be marked ere long by terrible atrocities; and the asked: If that should prove to be the case, would Mr. Brailsford advocate that Christian Russia should be put under international supervision? The reply was: Certainly. Yet the Russian Revolution has been marked by such atrocities, and Mr. Brailsford has been pleading that it should be left alone by Europe, that Russia must work out her own salvation, and so forth. If Russia, why not Turkey, we would ask him as a candid thinker? The reason is, of course, that Mr. Brailsford is a "good European" of the Gladstone school, with an inborn prejudice against Asia; and that he regards the Russian Empire as a part of Europe, and not of Asia, as it is to-day.

Race Bar in Police Service.

The official reply to an interpellation in the local Legislative Council on the subject of promotions in the Police Department in the Presidency throws an interesting side-light on the race bar against Indians obtaining in this Department. Since the creation of the cadre of Indian sub-inspectors in 1910, only three sub-inspectors have been raised to the rank of Inspectors in charge of Police Stations. At present, there is only one Indian Inspector in the service, while there are as many as 17 European Inspectors. But the disparity of numbers is not the only feature of the differential treatment meted out to Indians. The pay of an Indian Sub-Inspector is fixed at Rs. 125—5—200, while that of a European Sergeant is fixed at Rs. 200—5—250. Further, while European Sergeants of the Bombay City Police are eligible for promotion to the rank of Deputy Inspector, Indian Sub-Inspectors are not, "under the existing conditions of service." Here is a definite recognition of the ineligibility of Indians to a post under the State, on the sole ground of their race—which is entirely opposed to the spirit as well as the letter of the solemn pledges given to Indians by the Crown and responsible statesmen all these years. If Government are unwilling to remove this glaring injustice to Indians, the local legislature ought to take early steps to put an end to the same. The official reply excuses the great disparity between the numbers of Indian and European Inspectors on the ground that "a knowledge of Law and experience in investigation are by no means the only criteria of a suitable Inspector in charge of a police station." It is not difficult to discover what exactly is the criterion that would satisfy the heads of the Department. It is the colour of the skin that chiefly weighs with the superiors.

"Swadeshi" Cloth Made in Japan.

A complaint has been received from Cawnpore that certain cotton goods purporting to have been manufactured in Bombay, but really made in Japan, are being palmed off on the public there as "Swadeshi." A bale of coloured drill, purchased in Mulji Jetha Market, for despatch to Cawnpore, was discovered, it is stated, with the seal of the Planet Mills on one end of the piece, while the mark "made in Japan" was visible at the other end! The discount for Japanese goods is 2/16, while that for Swadeshi is ¾. In the present case the seller gave discount at the latter rate, which is clear proof of his having sold the goods under the description of "Swadeshi." We have been shown the cloth in question and we find it to be undoubtedly Japanese stuff, which has been dyed in the Planet Mills. The Japanese origin of the cloth is cleverly concealed by the fact that the stamp "made in Japan" is marked on the inner end of the piece, while the label of the Planet Mills figures on the outer one. Enquiries made at the Mills in question have elicited the fact that the goods were only dyed there and not manufactured. And yet such goods are being palmed off as "Swadeshi." Such tactics are clearly dishonest and no businessman should tolerate such tricks. We hope the attention of the local Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will be drawn to the transaction.

"WHY NOT DEPORT MR. GANDHI!"

COL. YATE CALLS HIM A SOVIET AGENT.

MR. MONTAGU LEAVES MATTER TO GOVT. OF INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 25.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Montagu said that every step had been taken to checkmate Bolsuevik activities in India.

Col. Yate suggested that Mr. Gandhi, in view of his recent declaration that he preferred Bolshevik to British rule, should be deported as a Soviet agent. Mr. Montagu said he preferred to leave the matter of order in India to the authorities there.

Mr. Montagu was bombarded with questions with regard to the reduction of police grant in the Bengal Legislative Council by 23 lakhs. Mr. Montagu stated he saw the report in the press and could not estimate its importance. It might be a perfectly simple matter, but he had telegraphed to India for facts. He declared he placed complete confidence in Lord Ronaldshay and the Government of India.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

CONSIDERATION OF INTERNAL SECURITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 25.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of military expenditure in India Mr. Montagu stated that while it was obviously desirable to secure reductions in the military expenditure in India as elsewhere, they could only be achieved, if compatible with the internal and external security of India. It therefore appeared desirable that the investigation sub-committee of Imperial defence should take into consideration, improvements in equipment, mobility and general efficiency. The Government of India had announced that a committee was being appointed of the Viceroy's Council to prepare the material to submit to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks:—"Will Sir Charles Monro be added to the sub-committee?"

Mr. Montagu replied that he could not conceive that the enquiry would proceed far without availing itself of the opinion of the gallant soldier to whom India owed so much.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks:—"Will the Committee of Imperial Defence be empowered to suggest to the Government of India, if they see fit, that the alterations already made in the Indian Army should be cancelled?"

Mr. Montagu replied "Certainly."

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu said that the best evidence of the determination of the Legislative Assembly to provide for the Defence of India was the alacrity with which they had passed the very heavy Budget provisions for the Army.

RULES UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 3 a.m., Mar. 26.

The "Rules under Government of India Act" have been presented to Parliament together with the Indian Elections Act 1920 and the Instrument of Instruction to the Governors as appendices and also a full index. The Rules are complete except those to be framed by the Secretary of State in Council to regulate conditions of employment in the Civil Services in India and to prescribe the duties of the Public Service Commission and of an Auditor General. The preface points out that the Act of 1919 is now incorporated in consolidating the measure of 1915 and is therefore the only one Act in existence known technically as the Government of India Act without any distinguishing date of enactment.

PUBLICATION OF REGULAR INFORMATION ABOUT INDIA.

LORD LYTTON IN CHARGE OF AN ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 3 a.m., Mar. 26.

In reply to Col. Yate with regard to the disturbances at Nagpur on February 23rd Mr. Montagu said that he recognised the importance of publishing regular information about India and had been considering the best way of achieving it. He hoped that an organisation with this object in view would shortly be working. Lord Lytton was taking charge of the matter.

THE NAGPUR DISTURBANCES.

QUESTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. a.m., Mar. 26.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords Lord Lytton declared that arising out of the arrest of a prominent local resident on a charge of sedition at Nagpur on February 23rd protest meetings and general abstention from work had culminated in disturbances in which five thousand had participated. Two European officers and seven policemen were injured by missiles. Two European officers and seven policemen were injured by missiles. The crowd looted the liquor shops but after a small force of troops had been called in, quiet was restored.

COTTON DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

REDUCTION OF DUTY URGED.

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 26.

The Cotton Deputation to Mr. Montagu at the India Office numbered nearly 100, including the Lancashire members of Parliament and the representatives of cotton employers and operatives. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the speakers urged the reduction of the duty to the original figure so that the cotton industry in Lancashire might not be unduly penalised. An official report is being issued.

GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IN BURMA.

MR. MONTAGU ON DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 3 a.m., Mar. 26.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. James Bell, with regard to the Government newspaper in Burma, Mr. Montagu emphasised that it was most desirable that steps should be taken to disseminate accurate information and to expose false information which unfortunately was being so widely disseminated in India. There were obvious advantages in doing this through the public press, but he did not propose to interfere.

JUTE COMPANIES' DIVIDENDS

45 PER CENT. DECLARED FOR THE YEAR 1920.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 3 a.m., Mar. 26.

The directors of three Dundee and Calcutta jute companies, namely Samnuggur, Titagahur and Victoria recommend final dividends of twenty-five per cent. making forty-five per cent. for the year.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bennett Mr. Montagu stated that he was considering in consultation with the Government of India whether there was any ground for modifying the decision already reached with regard to the representations from the Civil Servants in Bombay in favour of refund of the four per cent. contribution under the Civil Service Regulation with full retrospective effect instead of only from April 1st, 1919.

CLAIM FOR 1 MILLIARD GOLD MARKS.

WHY REPARATIONS COMMISSION BASE ITS CLAIM.

Recd. 0-30 a.m. Mar. 27.

London, March 25.—(Paris).—The Reparations Commission, in the course of a reply to Germany, says that in claiming one milliard gold marks of the unpaid balance by March 23rd., it acted upon the certainty gained from the fact that Germany possesses realisable assets which are sufficient for payment.

ATTEMPTED STORMING OF CORK PRISON.

REPUBLICAN ARMY'S PLAN FAILED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 26.

An attempted repetition of the storming of the Bastille on a smaller scale occurred at Cork last night just before the curfew hour. The southern battalion of the Republican Army proceeded to develop on an elaborately worked scheme. They formed cordon round the prison, dismantled telegraphs and telephones and imperiously commanded terrified people in the vicinity, to lie down motionless in the streets. They then proceeded to throw rope ladders over the walls when the prisoners including those sentenced to death by prearrangement should have rushed out, but the interior patrol prevented materialisation of the scheme and the Republicans speedily decamped.

IRISH POLICY.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO MR. ASQUITH

HIS APPEAL FOR FURTHER SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 3 a.m. March 26.

Replying to the debate in the House of Commons in which the Opposition, and notably Mr. Asquith, criticised the Government's Policy in Ireland and urged the Government to secure a truce if possible before Easter, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Government proposed to put into operation an Act which was more generous than any which had previously been introduced into the House of Commons and if the Irish availed themselves of this and those representatives at the Election in May for the North and the South Parliaments both would be fully empowered to consider and recommend changes but, if they refused, the responsibility would be theirs and the Government would have to fall back upon other measures for governing the country. Mr. Lloyd George denied Mr. Asquith's implication that the Government's policy in Ireland had failed after a sinister experiment and declared that he personally had reviewed a number of cases of condemned rebels who had been found guilty and they had been so blatant that neither he nor any other Premier would have been justified in interfering with the execution of Justice.

The Government loathed killings and counter-killings but their indications of preparedness to discuss with the responsible leaders of Irish opinion had produced no reply and, he declared, there would never be peace in Ireland until somebody on behalf of the Irish accepted the same responsibility as Government was prepared to accept on behalf of England, Scotland and Wales.

The Premier was not ashamed that the Government had, up to the present time, failed to solve the Irish question because some of the greatest men in the history of England had previously tried and failed. He appealed to the House to assist the Government to take the only steps available to establish authority in Ireland to such an extent that the real mind of Ireland would have free opportunity to declare itself.

ANOTHER AMBUSH AT STOKESTOWN.

TWO KILLED, AND FOUR WOUNDED AND TWO MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 25.

A party of the Ninth Lancers and the police were ambushed at Stokestown Ross—common by forty attackers, who fired as the lorries carrying prisoners were approaching a bend. Captain Peek a nephew of the Earl of Midleton, and a driver were killed, four were wounded and two are missing.

REPRISAL FOR AMBUSH AT CARROW-KENNEDY.

WESTPORT WRECKED BY CROWN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

As reprisal for the Ambush at Carrow-Kennedy on March 23rd Crown Forces entered the town of Westport at two o'clock in the morning and spent four hours in wrecking the town. Vollies were fired continuously, houses and shops bombed and furniture burned. Many inhabitants, since the ambush, have been sleeping out and others have taken refuge in the workhouse.

ANTRIM RAILWAY CABINS BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

A number of signal-cabins at Railway Stations on the Antrim railway were burned by incendiaries last night.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON.

ATTRIBUTED SINN FEIN ORIGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

The week-end has been marked by a series of incendiary fires on farms in the Northern outskirts of London and also in Northumberland. The fires are attributed to Sinn Feiners. The Burning-out of four ricks on different properties in the St. Albans district on Good Friday night was succeeded by similar destruction of six ricks on adjoining lands at New Barnet last night, while at the same time outbreaks started on farms in six districts surrounding Newcastle, including Wallsend, Jarrow and South Shields.

SERIOUS COAL SITUATION.

STOPPAGE ON MARCH 31ST ANTICIPATED.

OBDURACY OF OWNERS AND MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

As both coalowners and miners are obdurate there will be a stoppage on March 31st when the industry returns to private management. The miners declare that the stoppage will be a lock-out, for the owners recently terminated the contracts of men who are now bound to resume work on April 1st on reduced wages fixed by district agreements or cease work. The public are not excessively disquieted at the prospect of the stoppage for the stock of coal are large and foreign coal can be imported pretty cheaply, while the trade slump has restricted the industrial requirements of coal. Moreover, miners were financially crippled by the last strike and as there is not the slightest prospect of employers yielding the most probable result is a split in the Miners' Federation unless its leaders in the next few days evolve a policy which will keep the districts together.

Yesterday both sides made separate reports to Government on the failure of negotiations and pending a reply from the Government owners have gone to the districts to invite men to listen to the explanation of the owners' offer.

MINE-OWNERS' WNEWAGE RPOPOSALS.

FORWARDED TO GOVT. ON FRIDAY

Recd. 0-30 a.m. Mar. 27.

London, March 25.—After a meeting today the mine-owners forwarded to Government new wage-propposals providing for the district and that employers should take seventeen per cent. of the total standard wages as profit, surplus profits to be divided—eighty per cent to miners, and twenty per cent to employers, the latter foregoing their share of surplus at the present time. This offer which is accompanied by a virtual ultimatum that pits will be open for work after April 1st on the best terms which the industry can afford, does not meet the demands of miners whose principal claim up to the present has been for a national wage-standard and not according to districts.

MINERS' DELEGATE CONFERENCE.

DECISION TO REJECT COAL—OWNERS' PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 3 a.m. March 26.

The Miners' Delegate Conference to-day decided to reject the coal-owners' proposals for wages settlement on District Basis and to adhere to the demand for the National Wages Board. The members afterwards declared that decision would involve national stoppage on April 1st unless the Government intervened.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS LORD PRIVY SEAL.

BYE-ELECTION AT BIRMINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 25

Mr. Chamberlain is resigning the Chancellorship and is accepting the office of the Lord Privy Seal. A bye-election at Birmingham will therefore be necessary.

WRIT FOR BIRMINGHAM BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 25.

A writ has been issued for the Birmingham bye-election owing to Mr. Chamberlain's acceptance of the Office of the Lord Privy Seal. It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will be unopposed.

CONSUMERS' STRIKE.

RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESENT SLUMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 11-0 a.m., Mar. 27.

According to a detailed statement of the present situation issued by the National Employers Federation Consumers' Strike, which is defined as a curious worldwide psychological movement which suddenly induced millions of people in all countries, largely unconsciously to refrain from buying until they could buy cheaper, is held to be largely responsible for present slump although European inflation of currency and inability to export on account of low production are not to be overlooked.

The report expresses opinion that cost of living will be reduced to only sixty-six per cent. above pre-war cost by the end of the year.

RELEASE OF SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

NEGATIVED BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

INDIA'S SHARE FROM GERMAN REPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Council of State met this morning at 11 o'clock. The agenda paper contains three Government Bills, two Government motions, and three non-official resolutions. The resolutions touch the reparations from Germany to India, the release of Savarkar brothers, and exemption to the memers of the local as well as central legislatures from operations of the Arms Act.

At question time, Mr. Denys Bray replying to Mr. Bhurgri said it was under consideration to transfer Aden to the Colonial Office, as this place was of great strategical importance, and should no longer be charged from Indian revenues. The proposed transfer was a matter of common knowledge. It was, however, open to the Indian Legislature to discuss it through a non-official resolution.

PRISONERS AT ANDAMANS.

The Home Member replying to Mr Bhurgri said it has been decided to transfer the political prisoners serving sentences in the Andamans, and an order had been issued to that effect.

After question time, the President read out the order of the Viceroy requiring the attendance of the members of the Council of State in the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday the 29th March.

Mr. Chatterji, Secretary for Industry, moved that the Council do agree to a joint committee of twelve members to amend the Indian Electricity Act 1910, and that the following six members be appointed to serve on the Committee:—Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Froom, Sir M. Dadabhoy, Sardar Jogendar Singh, Mr. Moncriffe Smithand and the mover. The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr Shafi moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Calcutta University as passed by the Assembly be considered. He said that the Bill intended to put an end to the special intimacy of the Government of India with the Calcutta University, and create a new and organic connection between the Bengal Government and the University. Raja P. C. Roy and the Maharaja of Kassimbajar regretted that the Government of India did not see its way to make a grant to the Calcutta University through the local Government. Mr. Shafi pointed out the inability of the Central Government to accede to any request for grant. The reasons for this were both the financial arrangements between the Central and provincial Governments, and also the financial difficulties of the Government of India. Moreover, the Bengal Council had cut down the expenditure of that province by thirty lakhs, and they as well as portion from this to the Calcutta University. The Bill was passed.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's Bill to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons in the city of Madras as passed by the Assembly was passed by the House.

The Bill to validate certain indentures transferring properties held by enemy mission intrustees as amended by the Assembly was also passed.

Mr. Kale moved his resolution relating to reparations from Germany Sir William Vincent interrupting asked the President to allow this resolution to be discussed last of all, as Dr. Sapru who intended to speak on this motion on behalf of Government was engaged in the Assembly. The President said that it was too late. But Mr. Kale, however, agreeing to the Home Member's suggestion the motion was postponed.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar moved a resolution urging extension of amnesty to Savarkar brothers. He said the Royal Proclamation and the new angle of vision did not justify any further retention of these selfless patriots in jail. He read extracts from letters of these brothers to show that their present mentality was to respect and to stand by law and order, to make Indian constitutional reforms a real success, to work out India's destinies within the British Empire, not as subjected slaves but as partners and allies in a firm and to repel the new and growing danger. The speaker had also an interview with these brothers who objected to Non-Cooperation and boycott of Councils. Particularly, if Government did not now repent for the release of Mrs. Besant they would, he hoped, find no cause over the release of these brothers. The Government was too powerful and a chance should not be denied to these victims to show that they had reformed.

Mr. Seddon representing the Bombay Government quoted the crimes for which Savarkar brothers had been convicted. These men were punished not under Martial Law or under any repressive legislation but under the ordinary criminal law of the country, one of them for having directly secured the assassination of Mr. Jacks on, an highly effecient officer loved by the people for his generosity and kind heartedness. Bombay Government and the Government of India were in a better position to know about these men and they were treating them with due regard to the responsibility for the peace and security of the country. He hoped the Council would not press the hands of the Government in this matter.

Sir William Vincent said the Government had been approached previously about these two brothers and they had cordially consulted the Bombay Government, who however, did not agree to their release. The reasons were obvious. Whatever high political ideals they might hold that could not help to lessen the charge of assassination, for which one of them was transported for life. It was with the pistol of Mr. N. Savarkar that Mr. Jackson, an excellent public servant was assasinated. If the Council asked the Government to release a murderer with such high crime, the would be general cry for release of all those prisoners who were in lock for crimes far less serious than that of which Mr. N. Savarkar was convicted. In the case of the other brother, Mr. G. Savarkar, however, the Government of India would again consult the Bombay Government, but the Home Member said that it was not a fair use of its rights when the Council recommended the Government to release prisoners whose release was incompatible with with the safety of the land, especially at a time when the Government was threatened with a possibility of grave disorders in the near future.

Col. Umar Hayat Khan strongly opposed the motion. He asked what had other brothers who released long ago done. They were now spreading fire from the one end of the country to the others (Laughter) he reminded the House that those people who were released in the Punjb recently were now at the head of the whole agitation in the Punjab. The resolution intended to throw patrol on fire, which would consume all. The resolution was put and negatived.

EXEMPTION FROM ARMS ACT

Lala Sukhbir Singh moved that all Magistrates and members of the Provincial Legislative Councils, the Assembly and the Council of State also be exempted from operations of prohibition and restrictions contained in the Arris Act. He said the U. P. Council had passed a much wider resolution on this subject. Was it not in consonance with the dignity of this House to accept the resolution of such narrow applications?

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy said the motion was quite reasonable.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan objected to the resolution as worded. He agreed to the exemption to the members of the Council of State and even members of the Assembly from the operations of the Arms Act but the members of local councils should be left for decision by their own Governments.

Col. Elliot (Punjab) supported exemption to Magistrates and members of the Indian Legislature, but urged that local Governments be left to themselves.

Lala Ramsarandas fully supported the original motion.

SIR W. VINCENT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir William Vincent opposing said that the arms rules have been lately amended and licences have been granted liberally. Government had fully considered the possibility of granting licences just as in England but it was found that such exemption would make the task of the Government most difficult. The speaker could say from his experience that the Hon. Magistrates did not need revolvers. There had been an enormous increase in grant of licenses in U. P. and as a result dacoity and murder had gone up. He did not mean that any further exemption to members of the Council would and to crimes (laughter). But where the difficulty arose was what would be the Government's position when particular magistrates and members were out of their office. Would they still remain exempted. He feared the resolution was establishing a dangerous procedure. Government, therefore, would oppose it.

Mr. Sukhbir Singh replying to the debate said the members of the Council were enjoying confidence of the Government, and at the expiry of their term they should continue to enjoy exemptions from Arms Rules. Sir William Vincent winding up the debate denied on principle that councils had confidence of Government. These bodies rather enjoyed the confidence of their electorates. Moreover, how could such a privilege work in the case of some members like barbers and carters, who were sent to be merely the laughing stock. However, if the resolution was accepted he would circulate to local Governments for opinion.

On the motion of Sir Manekji Dadabhoy the resolutions was put in parts and exemption in the case of magistrates was carried by 16 against 14. Exemption in the case of the local councils was lost, while in the case of the members of both Houses of the Indian Legislature, exemption was agreed to by a majority, Government voting against.

SHARE IN GERMAN REPARATIONS.

Mr. Kale moved that the Secretary of State be moved to secure for this country through His Mjesty's Government an adequate share of the indemnities and reparations to be obtained from Germany. He said India was a member of the League of Nations. It had contributed to the war both in money and men, and out of 22 per cent. share of the British Empire India should get a sum consistent with her sacrifices.

Mr. Monchieff Smith emphasised that the Government had been considering this matter for some time past and had reached at a figure of eighty lakhs seventy-five thousand rupees as the share of India on account of reparations from the enemy, including Germany, Austria, and Turkey. Government would gadly accept the resolution. Mr. Kale's motion was then put and carried.

Before adjourning the Counsil, Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

DEMAND FOR INDIAN BAR.

VAKILS TO HAVE STATUS OF ADVOCATES.

ALL-INDIA VAKILS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

The All-India Vakils' Conference met here to-day, delegates from all parts of India attended the meeting.

Mr. Durgacharan Bannerjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Vakils' Association, Allahabad, said that the object which had brought them together was to promote and improve the status and dignity of the Vakil Bar. The main question to be considered by the Conference was creation of an independent Indian bar and removal of such distinctions as existed between the Barristers and Vakils.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Advocate-General of Madras, was then unanimously elected to be President of the Conference. The President then addressed the Conference, and said that the origin of this Conference was due to the suggestion thrown out by a distinguished advocate of the Allahabad Bar, who is now the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council. The idea of consolidated Indian Bar functioning in the same manner, as the sister organisations of Great Britain and the United States, was the *raison d'etre* of this Conference. It was well known notwithstanding cavil and criticism the place of lawyer in the growing democracy of the world assumed greater importance every day. If the Bench is the fountain of justice, bar is, or should be, the supplier and it is an elementary lesson that the fountain cannot rise higher than its source. If this fundamental fact is properly appreciated, the utility of such a conference as this will receive adequate recognition. There is need for general quickening and co-ordination of ideals and aspirations. The lawyers in India had not taken their due share in the field of legal reform nor had their grants rendered the services that might have been expected by them in scientific study of law and in shaping of legislation to suit the altered needs of Indian society. The advantages of gatherings like the present and the practical results they can achieve, had been best demonstrated in America, where a central bar association consists of representatives from various State bar associations. It would hardly be doubted that there was no longer any justification for labouring or perpetrating distinctions henceforth as between Barristers and Vakils and the political, legal and legislative conditions demanded that there should be a single and uniform system of recruitment to the bar. Referring to the malpractices of the profession, he said the real remedy to avoid them was to entrust the profession itself with the duty of eradicating diseases in its own body. In the end, he said it was a matter for serious consideration whether the American moot system and the scheme adopted in the United States of study of cases by student should not be adopted as an integral part of our legal training.

RESOLUTIONS AT VAKILS CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

At the All-India Vakils Conference today the following resolutions were adopted:—(1) That this Conference records with profound grief the death of Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, able and eminent lawyer, brilliant advocate, great scholar and philanthropist of great reputation and condoles with the members of the family of the deceased at the loss they have sustained in the death of such a public man.

(2) That in view of the progress that has been made in this country in legal education and in view of the eminence achieved by vakils in the exercise of their profession as well as on the bench in various parts of the country, it is essential to bring about the coordination of various classes of legal practitioners eligible to practice in the high courts and that an independent and self-contained Indian bar be established and that all distinctions between barristers and such other legal practitioners be abolished.

(3) (a) That such an Indian Bar be brought into existence by an Act of the Indian Legislature under which members of that bar will be styled advocates entitled to the same privileges as are enjoyed at present by advocates on the rolls of chartered high courts. (b) That all statutory provisions conferring special privileges on barristers as such be abolished.

(4) (a) That such advocates should be entitled to practise in all courts in India, including courts established by Royal Charter. (b) That provision be made in the Act that all practising legal practitioners eligible to practise in the high courts be raised to the status of advocates without any further examination.

(5) (a) That provision be made in the said Act for the constitution of a council of legal education to regulate legal instruction and calls to the Indian Bar, in such territorial areas as may be fixed therein. (b) That provision be also made for the creation of a domestic tribunal to control professional conduct of members of the Indian Bar in such territorial areas. (c) That the Indian Bar should be adequately represented on both the above bodies.

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL

(6) That the question of the constitution of an Imperial court of appeal or in the alternative the reorganisation of the judicial committee may be referred to the following persons, who will form a committee to elicit professional opinion on the points and to present the report thereon to the next session of the Conference:—Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Secretaries of the Conference.

(7) That the President, Chairman of the Reception Committee and secretaries of the Conference request Vakils' Associations of each high court to nominate five members to constitute a standing committee and secretaries of the Conference to be ex-officio members of the said committee.

(8) That the secretaries in consultation with the chairman and vice-chairman of the Reception Committee arrange for a deputation to his Excellency the Viceroy of India to present an address of welcome and that the President be authorised to forward or present to the Viceroy a copy of the resolutions of the Conference.

KHILAFAT DEMANDS.

DISAPPOINTING INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER.

NEED FOR SUPREME EFFORT

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has sent us the following for publication:—

The following cablegram has been received from Seth Mian Mohd. Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee from London.

"Second interview with Premier on Thursday 24th, absolutely disappointing practical refusal regarding Thrace, Palestine and vague promise of satisfaction regarding Smyrna, and Mesopotamia."

Before the delegation sailed for England many people were not sanguine of the British Government and Mr. Lloyd George possessing sufficient breadth of vision and honest statesmanship to accede to the demands of the Indian Mussalmans with a good grace. Political wisdom and statesmanship unfortunately are at a low ebb in England and we find several instances of such lack of moral principle and want of courage in the Empire, namely the muddle regarding Irish, Egyptian, and Indian questions. Khilafat demands are not merely the creation of the brains of a few individuals as is always alleged by the detractors of the Khilafat movement in England. They have the support and sanction of the entire Indian people including even the Shias as has been recently forcibly exhibited by the meetings of the Shia Community at Lucknow and other places supported by the Fatwas of their Ulemas. Even the Muslim members of all the Indian Councils have supported these demands and communicated them to the British Government through the Government of India, which by force genuine public opinion in India has been brought to recognise its religious character. In face of such united demands the Premier's refusal of them is, to say the least, highly deplorable.

Now the Indian public and particularly the Mussalmans will have to get ready for a supreme effort and God willing they will still succeed.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

JOINT INVESTIGATION SERVICE FOR ALL DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 26.

Reuter learns that the Imperial Customs Conference has closed and that, besides the decisions already cabled, an important conclusion has been reached, whereby the present anomaly of the Dominions stationing Customs investigating officers in Britain for the purpose of examining the British invoices, while the foreign exporters are exempt from supervision will be ended and a joint investigation service will be constituted acting for all the Dominions and applying to foreign as well as British goods. Investigation officials will be stationed at a number of important centres in Europe. The other items hitherto not included in the 23 per cent. limit will now be included, the principle being to bring all the Dominions and the Colonies up to the level of favoured treatment accorded to British goods.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE REVOLUTION OF THE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 3 a.m., Mar. 26.

In reply to Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords Lord Lytton said that a wireless from Moscow on March 3rd specifically stated that a treaty had been signed between Russia and Afghanistan and he therefore concluded that this was a fact. He stated that we, at the present time were negotiating with the Afghan Government and would certainly require that the treaty should be revealed entirely when the Government would ascertain whether it was consistent with the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement and the maintenance of friendly relations which we desired with the Amir of Afghanistan. Lord Lytton declared that the Russo-Afghan Treaty was the acid test of the willingness of the Bolshevist Government to carry out the conditions of the Trade Agreement. We had the means at our disposal for ensuring that we should obtain the revelation of the Treaty until when the Government did not intend to enter into an Anglo-Afghan treaty.

RELEASE OF SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Muddiman, President, informed the House that as the Finance Bill had been passed they would have no business on the 28th inst., and would meet on the 29th when His Excellency intended to prorogue the session. He took this opportunity of thanking the members for their courtesy, assistance and support to the Chair during the session. The Council was adjourned till Tuesday.

THU SDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas moved that the following rule under Section 43 (1) of Act VII of 1918 be sanctioned for the ascertainment of total taxable income of an assessee carrying on business in two or more places in the same or in different provinces. When a collector learns that an assessee having his principal place of business in his district has a place of business in another district in the same or in another province he shall communicate with the collector in the latter district or province with a view to know the amount of the annual profits or income of the assessee. The collector in the latter place may make the enquiry provided for by Section 18 of the Act. He shall in writing inform the assessee or his representative of the amount of income he arrived at and then give him an opportunity of proving his own statements in the matter. He shall then send his report on the income of the branch. The collector in the district in which the principal place of business is situated, shall not require the production of accounts or documents or particular pieces of information relating to the branch business of the assessee in other places. He may if necessary refer the report or reports back again to the other collectors to satisfy himself fully. He shall make the final assessment on the amount finally reported.

Mr. Cook, replying on behalf of the Government, said he agreed with the spirit if not the letter of the resolution. He could see that the grievance of the mover rose out of the fact that the assessees had to deal with two or three different income-tax officials often independent of each other, and frequently setting aside decisions of one another. Government was anxious to remedy this state of affairs, but under the Income-tax Act passed three years ago the Government of India delegated their powers to local Governments which resulted in a variety of procedure. The Government of India was considering revision of entire income-tax to suit modern conditions. Government could not accept the resolution as long as local Governments possessed this power. The difficulty was a want of highly competent staff and when such a staff was available, Government would see that the local branches dealt with the assessees finally. Concluding, he assured the mover that the Government were ready to go farther than the mover if proper opportunity presented itself.

The resolution thereupon was withdrawn.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Maung Po Bye moved a resolution recommending desirability of establishment of peace and vigilance committees in all towns and villages to render active assistance and advice to Government for prevention and putting down of riot disturbances, unrest and sedition. The mover said this step would keep people in touch with the position of Government and make them realise where they could come into conflict with the law.

Mr. Raza Ali considered that the resolution would do more harm than good if the vigilance committees were appointed by the Executive, the public would not be satisfied and if these committees were elected by local bodies they would not be liked by the Executive. Moreover, these committees could not decide what constituted sedition and unrest.

Mr. Khaparde moved an amendment saying that these vigilance committees be elected by either municipalities where they existed or by taluka boards. He said the sphere of these committees was to keep public and Government informed of either's position and thus avert unforeseen and undesirable developments. These committees ought to be elected if they had to serve any useful purpose.

Sir William Vincent admitted that special committees had been useful for purposes of settling disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans and even between Shias and Sunnis, but the vigilance committees as suggested by the mover to combat the Non-Cooperation movement would not do good, but might do a lot of harm, especially in those places where there were minorities of hostile interests just as in the case of Hindus and Mahomedans and Arya Samajists. Local Governments had thoroughly examined possibilities of these committees in the past and had full knowledge about their usefulness or otherwise. Did the Council like to stultify itself by asking local Governments to reconsider the question which they had exhaustively dealt with? However, taking for granted that these committees were sanctioned the real point was whether these committees were to be elected by the local boards as suggested by Mr. Khaparde or to be appointed by the Collector. He was afraid that the maintenance of peace and order being a reserved subject local boards could not tackle it and even if they could, the experience of the past had shown that certain municipalities were already manned by Non-Cooperators. Could such local boards help the administration of the country in combating Non-Cooperation and the spirit of non-cooperation and of disloyalty, which was the intention of the mover as he understood it? If such committees were to be appointed by Collectors it would create suspicion that these men appointed were agents of Government. The speaker was afraid that Mr. Khaparde's amendment was strongly objectionable, inasmuch as it would instead of assisting Government put enormous difficulties in its way. The utmost the Government could do even if the resolution was carried was to forward to the various Governments copies of proceedings.

Sirdar Joginder Singh paid tribute to the high sense of citizenship that inspired the mover to bring this resolution but owing to difficulties in the way of proper consideration of these vigilance committees he asked the mover to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Umar Hayat, Sir Behram Khan and Sir Zulfikarali Khan opposed the motion.

Mr. Seddon representing Bombay Government pointed out that from his experience he could say that such vigilance committees would have nothing but mischievous effect in the Bombay Presidency where in case of Gujrat at least the municipalities were manned by Non-Cooperators. His next fear was that these committees would accentuate differences and disputes.

Mr. Khaparde's amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Maung Po Bye replying to the debate said his motion was not directed against Non-Cooperation movement but was merely brought to invite attention of Government to the usefulness of such committees in Burma wherefrom he came. He was willing to withdraw if the Home Member would forward to Burma Government a copy of the debate on this resolution.

Sir William Vincent promised to send a copy to Burma Government and not to other Governments as the House did not seem to so desire it.

The resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned till Saturday next.

PALESTINE AND MESPOT'S MANDATES.

MR. CHURCHILL TO MAKE FULL STATEMENT ON RETURN.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

London, March 24.—At question-time in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Mr. Churchill proposed, on his return, to make a full statement to the House of Commons on the position of Palestine and Mesopotamia and the House would then have a further opportunity to discuss the question of mandates. He did not know when Mr. Churchill would return. The House of Commons had very complete power to accept or repudiate the mandates.

The question of whether Britain would have the first charge on revenues of these countries to repay her expenditure on them was being considered. He agreed that Britain was entitled to the first charge, but pointed out that at the present time there was no Government of Mesopotamia with which we could deal, but this would be one of the first questions to be considered with the new Government when it was established. He was very hopeful that Palestine would be self-supporting and provide her own defence.

LORD R. CECIL'S CAUSTIC COMMENT.

The chief critic of the mandates was Lord Robert Cecil, who, caustically commenting on the British policy in Persia, declared that the only results had been a considerably expensive agreement; we had offended a number of other countries, and the agreement which had caused a revolution had been finally abandoned. He complained of the unfulfilment of the British promises to Armenia.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that the stabilisation of Persia was in the interests of the whole world and not merely of Britain. He regretted there seemed little prospect of the Anglo-Persian agreement becoming effective. In regard to Armenia, he opined that it was not always the business of Britain to act Knight Errant to Armenia.

In reply to Capt. Bowyer, Mr. Montagu promised to enquire from the Government of India whether upper subordinates of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway had not been re-rated as other State railways had been.

WHAT ARE "MANDATES."?

COL. AMERY'S DEFINITION.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons on a motion for an adjournment for Easter, several members raised the the question of mandates.

Col. Amery replied that mandates were nothing new, and were simply translated into a current acceptance of the principles of self-Government which we had always applied to the peoples under our control. We were at the present time showing that spirit with regard to Egypt. Our last thought was to make Mesopotamia an administered colony. The same applied to "B" Mandates under which there was no essential departure from the International agreements by which we and other countries were bound as regards Africa forty years past.

"B" MANDATES.

Col. Amery explained why under "B" Mandates we were aiming at an effective liquor control on Africa rather than prohibition as was necessitated by the primitive condition of the natives in the Pacific and South-West Africa. He pointed out that absolute prohibition of slavery was in accord with our existing policy. It must be remembered that with regard to some cases we had never attempted, in a single year, drastically, to abolish domestic slavery, while we had encouraged the people to get rid of every remnant of slavery as speedily as possible. In this respect, we certainly should not lag behind the Germans.

The material for a very full report on our administration of Tanganyika had reached the Colonial Office and would be submitted to the League of Nations.

He concluded by saying that Mr. Churchill when he returned would submit the policy which would secure not merely large measure of constitutional results but a drastic and sweeping reduction in expenditure.

The third conference of the Indian Mathematical Society met at Lahore on Saturday. Mr. Balakram, I.C.S., in his presidential address put forward a plea for endowment and organisation of mathematical research.

COMPLETE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

PANACEA FOR ALL EVILS.

CONDITION OF INDIANS OVERSEAS ANALYSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 26.

Under the auspices of Madras Liberal League, Mr. Joseph Royappen, Attorney, Supreme Court, Transvaal, speaking on the "Condition of Indians Overseas" traced the history of troubles in South Africa and, after referring to the activities of different organisations constituted to ameliorate the condition of Indians in South Africa, suggested that in view of the present unprecedented circumstances to form a committee to work hand in hand with the Overseas' Association in London. He also suggested that the Colonial Department, presided over by a special minister, to look after exclusively, the conditions of Indians abroad should be created in India. Referring to the recommendations of the Asiatic Commission's Report, he said the report was generally unsatisfactory and its recommendations reactionary. He said that the panacia for all these evils was attainment of complete self-Government for India.

M. BRIAND EXPECTS FRESH GERMAN PROPOSALS.

FAILURE WILL NECESSITATE FURTHER COERCIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 25.

A Paris message states that in the course of a statement before the Senate Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees, M. Briand declared that he was expecting fresh German proposals particularly relating to possible industrial participation in the reconstruction of the devastated regions whilst, with regard to the twelve milliards of marks, the Pease Treaty stipulations would be immediately enforced, if Germany failed to pay.

Replying to a question whether other financially coercive measures, like imposition of taxes in the Rhineland and the seizure of the produce of the mines and the forests had been contemplated by the London Conference the Premier stated that this was a very delicate question and was still a subject of deliberation.

REPARATION COMMISSION'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 26.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has despatched a reply to Germany with regard to the non-payment of twelve milliards of marks before May 1st, and has also discussed the proposals for submission to the Allies in this connection.

COMMUNIST DISTURBANCES IN SAXONY.

GERMAN GOVT. GETS UPPER HAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

Berlin.—There are indications that authorities are getting the upper hand in connection with communist disturbances in Prussian Saxony. The police rejected overtures by the Communist Leader of Eisleben with a view to securing cessation of hostilities and eventually obtained full control over Eisleben after some sharp fighting in which machine-guns were employed. The police have also occupied Hettstedt after a violent conflict, but the Communists who are estimated at six thousand have plenty of arms and ammunition in their possession and also large nitrogen works at Leuna near Halle.

BOMB BLOWS UP MILAN THEATRE.

20 KILLED AND 29 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 26.

Milan.—The Diana Theatre was blown up by a bomb last night. It is estimated that twenty people have been killed and that twenty others are not expected to recover. Many more were seriously injured. The crime is attributed to Anarchists.

TRANSIT CONFERENCE AT BARCELONA.

LIBERTY OF TRANSIT FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 25.

The "Morning Post" states that the sitting of the Transit Conference at Barcelona showed a marked difference of opinion over India's claim to except French and Portuguese enclaves of India from the provisions, regarding liberty of transit and also over France's and Portugal's claims for similar exception of their African Colonies and Protectorates.

Barcelona.—The communications Conference has decided to refer to a Special Sub-Committee the claims of India, France and Portugal.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

EXTENDED TO U. P.

PRATABGARH, RAI BARELLI SULTANPUR AND FYZABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 26.

The Government of India have agreed to the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to districts of Pratabgarh, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, and Fyzabad on the recommendation of the Governor acting with his Ministers.

TURKO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

STRICT NEUTRALITY OF BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

Constantinople.—In order to maintain strict neutrality in the present Turco-Greek hostilities the British Government has instructed General Sir Harrington to relinquish the command of Greek troops under his orders. General Sir Harrington has consequently withdrawn the British Line to Ghebze and recalled all rolling stock and Naval units.

SUCCESSES OF THE TURKS.

DENIED BY THE GREEK LEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 11-0 a.m., Mar. 27.

Both the Greeks and the Turks are announcing successes in connection with the Greek offensive. Constantinople official claim that the Turk have captured seventeen hundred prisoners and twenty guns is refuted by the Greek Legation which claims on the contrary that the Greeks are advancing on Ushak and Brusa fronts, that their advance on the latter front is to the depth of twelve miles and that the enemy is retreating in disorder.

EXCHANGE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KEMALISTS NEAR COMPLETION.

Recd. 0-30 a.m. Mar. 27.

London, March 24.—Reuter learns that negotiations for the exchange of a score of British prisoners with the Kemalists are nearing completion, and it is hoped that the prisoners will shortly be repatriated, including Colonel Rawlinson, brother of Lord Rawlinson, who was sent to the Caucasus eighteen months ago on a military mission.

FRANCO TURKISH AGREEMENT.

WHAT TURKS WILL OBTAIN BY IT.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

London, March 24.—(Paris).—M. Briand stated that by the Franco-Turkish agreement, the Turks will obtain the whole of Cilicia with the hinterland of the Gulf of Alexandretta, but not including the Port of Alexandretta and that the frontier runs roughly from Alexandretta to Nizib, leaving the Baghdad Railway within the French Syria.

GREEKS' ATTACK IN OUCHAK SECTOR.

TURKS RETREATING IN DISORDER.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

London, March 25.—Athens—An official despatch from the Smyrna front states that an attack has been launched in the Ouchak sector and the Greeks have occupied a line thirty kilometres to the East of Ouchak. The Greeks have crossed the Callos River in the Brousa Sector, and have occupied a twenty-kilometre line to the East. The despatch asserts that aeroplane reconnaissances show that the Turks are retreating in disorder.

IS BRITAIN ARRANGING LOAN TO GREECE?

AN "UNFOUNDED STATEMENT."

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

London, Mar. 24.—The statement that the British Government is arranging a loan to Greece is unfounded and financial assistance will not be given since the accession of the new Government. The British Government desired a Graeco-Turkish Armistice which was not achieved owing to the obstinacy of the Turks. If the Greeks attack they will be responsible and must finance themselves, while the Turks who appear to be neglecting a splendid chance must extricate themselves from the trouble that may arise.

The report that the Turks have been reinforced on the Greek Front is confirmed.

Mr. Asharam Dalichand Shah, father of the Hon. Sir Justice Lalubhai Shah died of pneumonia at Ahmedabad on Saturday, at the age of 81.

The first annual Conference of the Mysore Non-gazetted Officers opened sittings yesterday, Rao Bahadur Shama Rao presiding.

COURT OF ULTIMATE APPEAL IN INDIA.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW.

LOCAL GOVTS' OPINION TO BE INVITED.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 26.

When the Legislative Assembly met today, the President, Mr. Whyte, announced the receipt of a message from his Excellency the Governor-General requiring the members of the Assembly to be present in the Assembly Chamber at 9 o'clock on Tuesday next.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW.

Mr. Badge moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of codification of Hindu law, and if possible, to prepare draft for submission to Indian Legislature. He traced the history of Hindu law from 1866, and, after pointing out certain defects thereof, urged that codification was the only remedy. Though there had been some attempts in this direction from time to time, still they could not be content with the slow reforms effected by the decisions of the judges, who were mostly non-Indians, and sitting thousands of miles away from them. Any legislative interference with the religion and customs of the people would involve grave political consequences. His proposal for the appointment of a Committee did not in any way go against the policy of the Government.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer explained the history of Hindu Law, which, he said, presented a phase of arrested developments. The present stagnation in this matter was neither complimentary to Indian intelligence nor to the traditions of Indian civilisation which they had inherited. Hindu Law as observed in Madras was different from that observed in Bombay and this latter was different from that of Bengal and so on. The main purpose which led the speaker from Madras to Delhi was to see that the Hindu Law, which was now in a very unsatisfactory state, codified in the light of their experiences and if he unfortunately found that no such attempt could be made in this Assembly, then he could only consider himself an intruder, and must perhaps bid good-bye to the Assembly altogether. In conclusion, he urged upon the Government to appoint a small Committee at the end of each session with a view to consider urgent matters which required codifications and necessary legislation. This would remove grievances of members who could not bring private bills before the Assembly for the simple reason that resolutions were given precedence over private bills. Let there be an impartial Committee after this session which would go into Hindu Law and make a report to Government, so that the necessary legislation might be undertaken at the next session.

NATURE OF THE CODE.

Dr. Gour, supporting the motion, felt doubtful that they could codify the whole of Hindu Law, but the question was whether the code they would make should be mandatory or declaratory. In his opinion a declaratory code was more feasible and neither the question of time nor the question of expense should be allowed to stand in the way of framing a declaratory code. A small Committee as suggested by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer would be very useful in this matter.

Mr. Jawahar Lal Bhargawa supported the resolution, while Babu J. N. Mukerji pointed out the manifold difficulties of a satisfactory codification of Hindu Law, and doubted if a Committee like the one proposed would be equal to the task. He had not finished his say when the time was up.

Mr. Samarth was also against the motion for the appointment of a Committee.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer was all in favour of the legislation on those points of Hindu Law in which need for legislation had been felt by the community, but there was not a consensus of opinion throughout India for a change in the whole Hindu Law, and it would not be, therefore, wise to appoint a general commission for the purpose of examining the whole of the Hindu Law. The conditions differed in regard to matters like rules of succession, inheritance, marriage, adoption, joint family, and so on, because these were intimately bound up with the social structure and religious sentiments of each province. The proper method of introducing changes in Hindu Law would be to deal with specific points and bring forward legislation on these points in the provincial Councils, and not a Commission or Committee appointed by the Central Legislature.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

Dr. Sapru, speaking on behalf of the Government, reminded the House of the caution and circumspection with which Germans proceeded with the codification of their law in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth century, and advised that in their zeal for codification of Hindu Law they should not bring into existence forces of opposition which might altogether defeat the very object in view. Let them not build their hopes too much upon codification for it was a mistake to support that, when a law had been codified, there was no further room for doubt. English Law reached its present stage not by codification, but by its exposition by judges and eminent writers of law. He was very glad that persons like Sir Seshagiri Iyer and Dr. Gour had decided to get Hindu Law codified, and in this task of theirs services of the legislative department and of his own would be at their disposal. Government's position in this matter was therefore this. They would address the local Governments, various High Courts, bar, libraries and legal associations as to whether in their opinion time had arrived for codification of the whole Hindu Law and if so on what lines and by what means. Until Government had obtained their views it would be impossible to give a more decisive or a more affirmative reply.

Dr. Nand Lal supported the resolution as politically, judicially and socially it was necessary to codify Hindu Law.

Mr. Badge then withdrew his resolution in view of the Law Member's assurances.

ELECTRICITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The President at this stage announced the receipt of a message from the Secretary to the Council of State informing that the resolution of the Assembly that the Indian Electricity Act Amendment Bill be referred to a joint Committee of both the Houses to consist of twelve members was concurred in by that body and that six members (names mentioned already) had been appointed by that body to serve on that Committee.

Then on the motion of Sir Thomas Holland the following six members of the Assembly had also been appointed to serve on that Committee. Mr. Rangachari, Mr Ginwala, Mr. J. N. Mukerji, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Sir Thomas Holland.

Dr. Gour then moved that early steps be taken to establish a court of ultimate appeal in India for trial of civil appeals now determined by the Privy Council in England and a court final appeal against convictions for serious offences occasioning failure of justice.

CREATION OF SUPREME COURT.

Dr. Gour, in introducing the resolution for the creation of a supreme court in India, said that historically a Judicial Committee was a court of necessity and technically no court at all. Before the enactment of the Act of 1833 the Judicial Committee advised the King because someone had to advise him and the King exercised the jurisdiction of the court of final appeal because there was no other court to take his place. The colonies and dependencies were thus subject to ultimate jurisdiction of the King-in-Council in the absence of the legally constituted court. This could not last long as it was both a very primitive and an unsatisfactory arrangement reminding one of the justice which King Solomon is said to have dispensed in his tent. The ultimate appeal to the Privy Council involved an amount of expense, delay and inconvenience which everybody agreed was intolerable. Consequently as far back as 1867 an Act of Parliament created Supreme Court of Canada for the disposal of appeals hitherto carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, followed suit by creating a similar court of final appeal for that colony excluding even from the cognizance of the King-in-Council cases which were still appealable to the Privy Council for which under the Canadian Act the King's prerogative remained unimpaired and the Judicial Committee was theoretically possessed of jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the Supreme Court. Such an appeal from Australia required a certificate from the final court which it can only give for any special reason, but apart from this restriction both Canadian and Australian Acts provided for an alternate appeal either to the Colonial Final Court of Appeal or to the Privy Council. It was only when the suitor has exhausted his remedy that his case is practically closed though the King reserved his prerogative to interfere in any case decided by the Canadian Court if it raised a particular question of law of great and general importance. While in Australia the suitor has to obtain leave by showing some special reason. Such cases were however few and far between and in practice almost negligible. A similar colonial supreme court for the Union of South Africa was constituted by the South African Act, 1909. Three great colonies of England, viz., Canada, Australia and South Africa have thus their own supreme courts of appeal and were now practically independent of the Judicial Committee. It was also noteworthy that in each case the Supreme Court was created as an integral part of their constitution. The speaker ventured to think that the fact that it was not so constituted as a part of the Reform Act was probably due to historical causes. In any case it was a noticeable omission in the Reform Act and should be supplied by Government by accepting his resolution. It was not only supported by the precedents of the three important colonies, but was partly justified by the published views of two Lord Chancellors. Lord Haldane, when Lord Chancellor some four or five years back, suggested the meeting of the Judicial Committee in this country, while the present Lord Chancellor had expressed his desire to improve it by the addition of Indian element drawn from the legal profession. But neither of these alternatives would serve for anything more than a weak palliative. The distance between the two countries which causes both delay and inconvenience could not be minimized. The expenditure involved in an appeal to this distant court was egregious, swallowing up in many cases the value of the entire claim in suit while it was problematical whether Indian jurists of eminence would be induced to sit in London to determine Indian appeals which were not numerous enough to engage their whole time. And the concept of an Empire involved its completeness and when it was supported by sentiment, convenience, as well as economy, and enhanced efficiency there could be no possible objection to the constitution of such a court. The major colonies had all established their own final courts because they found them necessary in spite of the fact that the *lex loci* in the colonies was English law, but in India there were the Hindu and the Mahomedan laws expound and apply and then there was the customary law. The environments of the Judicial Committee and of the colonial courts were diametrically dissimilar. Moreover the Judicial Committee suffered from numerous disabilities which could not be removed without transforming it into a new body altogether.

In the first place it was not a court, but a mere advisory body and therefore it must submit its report collectively and the nature of the voting must be kept secret which was a great drawback.

In the second place its present constitution did not admit of the addition of Indian lawyers of eminence which was also a drawback because it deprived that body of that assistance. In the third place its criminal jurisdiction was extremely limited, confined for all practical purposes to cases where there had been a violation of a recognised principle or procedure. In the fourth place it was not ready to hand in addition to which there were the questions of expense and delay necessarily incident to a distant place

Proceeding, Dr. Gour emphasised that he had no intention of destroying the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or in any way limiting King's prerogative. What he wanted was a final court of appeal in India leaving it to the suitor to bring his case either before the Final Court here or before the Privy Council. The Final Court in India should decide ordinary cases which now went to the Privy Council and thereby lighten the work of the Privy Council.

DR. SAPRU'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sapru moved the following amendment:—That for the words "to establish a court of ultimate appeal in India for the trial of civil appeals now determined by the Privy Council in England and as the court of first appeal against convictions for serious offences occasioning the failure of justice" the following be substituted, namely, "to collect the opinions of the local Governments, the High Courts, and other legal authorities and to ascertain public opinion generally as to the desirability of establishing a supreme court of appeal in India for the trial of civil appeals and its relation to the Privy Council and as to whether such a court of appeal should also have any jurisdiction in regard to criminal cases." Dr. Sapru pointed out that Dr. Gour's resolution could not be accepted by Government without carefully examining the whole position by eliciting opinions of various learned bodies. Questions raised by Dr. Gour were of such a far-reaching character that opinions of legal bodies, etc., were necessary before taking action thereon.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer who had given notice of an amendment similar to Dr. Sapru's withdrew it.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

Mr. Norton welcomed Dr. Gour's resolution as it was a manifestation of the assertion of that nationalism which it was the object of reforms to foster and encourage. It would be idle to deny this request for a final court of appeal to a country entitled for powers of full responsible Government. That there was plenty of legal intelligence both Indian and English in this country he was satisfied. More than once the Privy Council had openly complimented Indian judges from the time of the late Justice Mahmood in Allahabad down to-day upon possession of intelligence not inferior to their own. The speaker wanted more friendly treatment by the Englishmen of the Indian judges because it was not the part of any inherent disqualification if they did not possess the necessary powers. If they did not possess them now there was no reason why Englishmen should not vest in them greater powers. When the idea of the supreme court would crystallise he (Mr. Norton) believed Indian judges would be vested with larger powers than at present stage they should apparently possess. Proceeding, he quoted two criminal cases in Madras in both of which it was held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that sessions judge as well as the High Court had transgressed plain injunctions of law and pointed out that if the accused persons in both these cases had not been rich enough they would have been hanged and unjustly dealt with. If there had been a final court of appeal in this country with the counsel trained in law as now, there would be no necessity of having to take these cases so far as England at so much expense to parties. Therefore he heartily welcomed the great innovation that was sought to be introduced in judicial system, but after hearing the assurances of the Law Member that opinions would be collected on this question it would be well to withdraw the resolution. Dr. Nandlal supported the amendment after which Dr. Gour himself accepted it. The resolution as amended was carried.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

Calcutta share market was closed on Thursday, March 24.

In reply to an address presented by the Anjumani-Arkanul, Oudh, His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler replied that they represented the old arists to cracy of Lucknow and he was deeply interested in their welfare.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NEW CREED.

(BY MR. S. E. STOKES III.)

The explanation of Swarajya, which I gave in my last article, should make it clear why any reference to the Imperial connection was omitted in the National Congress resolution at Nagpur. We must remember that the remodelled Creed does not postulate Swarajya, apart from the Empire. The attitude, of which it is the expression, is this: "Our aim is to secure a political situation, which constitute consistent with Swarajya. If it can be possible within the Empire, then we have no objection to the Imperial connection If the latter can be shown to be of value to a Swarajyic India, we shall desire its retention. On the other hand, much had occurred of late to render us doubtful, as to whether India can ever really attain a self-respecting position within the British Empire, as at present constituted. We note especially the attitude of the Dominions, which form a large part of the British Empire, and their treatment of their Indian fellow-subjects. We see in by far the largest areas of this Empire, to use the words of the Cambridge Modern History,—"the determination to preserve the European type uncontaminated, and to forbid the intrusion of Mongols and other Asiatics." We see this determination working itself out in practice in a series of endless injustices to our race, in Africa, Canada, Australia, Fiji and other part of the Empire. We note an attitude of mind, upon the part of all European races, wherever situated, towards non-European races, which renders us doubtful of the possibility of India's ever really being "an equal partner in the British, or any other European Empire." You must admit that the history of the dealings of the "White" races with the rest of the mankind, displays a spirit of selfishness, a lack of consideration and a self-aggrandizement, which justifies us in being doubtful, if any partnership between you and us would not be that of the fox and the stork." All the above being, as you are well aware, undoubtedly true, you surely cannot blame us for saying that, in our effort to win a self-respecting position for our race, we prefer to omit any reference to our permanent relationship with the British Empire, until something has occurred to demonstrate definitely, whether or not the Imperial connection is, for us compatible with our national welfare and with self-respect."

The above is really the reason of the omission of any reference to the Imperial connection. Surely in the light of history it is impossible to blame the Nationalists for their position. To me, at any rate, the attitude taken, on this point, by the Congress seems moderate in the extreme. Indeed, my own studies and personal experiences have convinced me, that any hope of any real equality of treatment for India, in that comity of nations known as the British Empire, is quite illusory.

To sum up, therefore, the position very briefly, I would again lay stress upon these five important points:—

FIVE IMPORTANT POINTS.

(1) The attitude of most of the thinking members of the Congress party is not anti-British, though naturally considerable resentment is being felt as a result of the existing relationship between "the ruling race" and Indians, and on account of the things which have resulted from it.

(2) The National movement aims at an absolute rectification of this relationship, and at securing a Government that shall be responsible to the people, and consequently will be ready at all times to put Indian interest above outside interests, or even Imperial interests.

(3) Its leaders do not contemplate putting a Chinese Wall about the country and ejecting all foreigners. But they do wish to secure that all peoples resident in India shall be subject to the same obligations, and that there shall be no special racial privileges given to the British race.

(4) They do not contemplate dispensing with the services of those members of the present administration, who would be prepared to conform to new conditions and work loyalty under a Swarajyic government.

(5) The omission of reference to the Imperial connection does not imply the determination of the Nationalist Party to break the Imperial connection, but it does imply that the retention of that connection must depend upon the willingness and capacity of the Empire to make, not only India, but Indians, equal partners.

I wish to conclude with a reference to an incident at the Nagpur Congress. In the last day, an Englishman was present, with whom I consequently had an opportunity for conversation. He told me, that he had been very keen on attending the earlier sessions of the National Congress, but that the other people at the club had done their best to dissuade him, saying that it would be extremely dangerous for him to enter the Pandal,—possibly as much as his life was worth! They had been shocked at the very idea of his taking wife with him! Finally he came in spite of their objections. He told me, that he had been treated with the greatest courtesy, and that the impression he took away was as different as possible from that of those, who would have restrained him from going near the place.

INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The above is significant of the relations between the two races in India at the present time. What Englishmen, except those whose official duty it is to do so, read the Indian papers with any regularity? Who of them attend the National conventions, or make any effort to keep in human touch with the people who are influenced by national ideals? On the contrary they are continually discouraged from doing so, and most of the British officials in India must depend for their impressions upon the reports of the police and secret service agents, rather than upon the balanced judgment of these broader and more cultivated minds, by which alone the situation might be correctly appraised. What can be expected of real understanding and sympathy with national aspirations from those, who, from the first day of entry into the country, have read nothing but the Anglo-Indian papers, and have moved among those who read nothing else? Who of them all could, with such a preparation, put himself in the position of an Indian and the present situation from an Indian point of view?

I would close with one more observation. We have all read in recent issues of various Anglo-Indian papers that the Congress does not represent the feelings of the Indian people. This is incorrect. As I have said in my last article the methods of election of delegates to the Congress have no doubt been defective. They have been no more calculated to produce real representatives of the people than the blandishments resorted to in rural England, until very recently, by Parliamentary aspirants of both parties. Yet, despite these defects in the method of election, which the Congress is now taking steps to remedy, I feel certain I am correct in asserting that the feeling of the country as a whole is at the back of the National Congress, and that it is to the Congress that the common people look to for the solution of the present difficulties. In saying this, I am not speaking from theory, but as a result of experiences undergone in India since my return from its sittings. There is no district so backward, that the proceedings of the Congress were not followed with absorbed interest by at least some of the literate people; and the uneducated are never tired of asking what was done at Nagpur. If England or Anglo-India go upon the supposition that the Congress represents the ravings of a microscopic minority of unbalanced haters of the British connection, all I can say is that they are riding for a fall. It would be far more to the point, if they would open their eyes, and putting all prejudices aside, seek to understand the true inwardness of the movement. For, whether intelligent or unintelligent, the feeling and sentiment of the bulk of India are with the National Congress.

THE LATE TALAAT BEY.

Who was murdered in Berlin.

FAMINE IN PANCH MAHALS.

CONDITIONS IN DOHAD AND JHALOD

Mr. W. S. Mukadam writes from Godhra:

Myself with Dalsukhbai and Sukhdev visited Dohad Moti Kharaj, Devdha, Jalad, Gamla, Bharamkhed, Katvara and Lilar of Dohad Taluka and Kantas Mirakhadi, Limdi, Jhalod, Kankaradungri, and Rajpur of Jhalod Taluka.

We saw in several villages several huts deserted by owners closing the doors with thorns. The owners of these huts have gone to Malwa as they did not get any labour here to live on.

We saw Bhil women half naked owing to want of clothing coming to Dohad from nearly 10 miles distance for selling fuel or leaves of trees. They go back to their huts in hot haste in the evening with an anna or two or maize of that value to see their young children who are left alone in the cottage.

We saw at Dohad Bhil males and females working in scorching heat in the tank for rooting out lotus roots either to sell them and purchase maize or to live on them.

We saw in huts children half starved and sickly for want of food. We were moved to tears when we saw old women actually weeping on account of hunger. In certain huts we found only a female with children and no male member to work for their maintenance. This is the condition of the people. The Mamlatdar of Dohad told us that there is no necessity of Relief Works for the present. Does he wish that the famished should die at his doors before his eyes to convince him of the famine condition?

In Jhalod Taluka when the District Deputy Collector went to see the people in huts at Mirakhadi people requested him to open any Relief Work for them. The officer cut a joke and said "Go to your Homer. Sing and they will save you now." Is it [illegible] or the exhibition of a stony heart? We have heard that many responsible officers taunt the sufferers in this fashion. The homerulers should take such words as a part of their success. Such words are the precursor of the coming events. Before directing the people to homerulers for their relief such officers must resign and cease to be the "Mabaps."

The condition of Dhad and Jhalod people is very precarious. People are in great distress.

Those who want to help the famine stricken people at this critical juncture should write either to Indulal K. Yajnik or to Valavbhai J. Patel, at Ahmedabad.

HOW TO GET SWARAJ IN ONE YEAR.

MR. B. C. PAL ON NEED FOR COMPROMISE.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BARISAL, March 25.

The Bengal Provincial Conference met here to-day. A large pandal capable of accommodating 10,000 persons was crowded. There were about 2,000 ladies present and a number of Kisans and industrial delegates. Babu Aswin Kumar Dutt, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said Mr. Gandhi had expressed sorrow at his inability to be present but, owing to pressing business he had to go to Orissa. Mr. Dutt in his address said they were assembled to find the means to attain Swaraj and as a means to attain their goal he suggested Swadeshi, improvement of sanitation and health and self-sacrifice. He also urged a national system of education and unity between Hindus and Mahomedans.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal then delivered his presidential address. He dwelt at length on the future constitution of Indian Swaraj, condemning unitary Government and supporting federal Government built up from autonomous village communities tier above tier, through autonomous district federations and provincial federal Governments, finally to a federal United States of India. He condemned attempts to imitate modern European constitutions that had built up centralised, class-ruled military states as against ancient Indian ideals. Commenting on the Congress declaration of winning Swaraj within a year by non-violent Non-Cooperation, Mr. Pal said, that was only possible through a satisfactory compromise with Great Britain. There could be no compromise without mutual surrender. Those who flared up at the very mention of compromise should have no place in the leadership of the present non-violent Non-Cooperation movement. Attainment of Swaraj within a year or indeed at any time by non-violent Non-Cooperation could only come through compromise. The first item of such a compromise must be the amendment of the present Government of India Act, incorporating in it a clear and definite declaration that at the end of a definite time-limit, say 10 years, control of every department of administration of India be automatically transferred to Indian legislatures responsible to and removable by Indian constituencies, including the control of national defence. The second term must be the immediate repeal of all repressive laws and regulations and the restriction of the power of the Governor-General to issue ordinances. This would leave the people free gradually to build up the future federal and democratic Swaraj of India in their own way without any sudden revolutionary break in the continuity of the present Government. Such a compromise would necessarily maintain the British connection, while removing the present subjection and by self-determination of the people themselves.

AGAINST A ONE-MAN MOVEMENT.

Mr. Pal condemned the tendency to ignore what English education and British law and administration by their levelling down process had done to inspire and strengthen modern democratic ideas and aspirations in India. An abiding consciousness of these alone could curb the spirit of hatred and revenge which movements like theirs inevitably tended to create. Could they afford to create in their indignation against British bureaucracy a mentality in the masses that would render all future reconciliation impossible.

Speaking of Mr. Gandhi he admitted he was the greatest asset of the Swaraj movement, but Mr. Pal pointed out the dangers also of a one man movement which lapsed on the removal of the overawing personality of the leader. Referring to the means of financial propaganda he strongly condemned begging from the rich and advocated the organisation of national credit and the issue of Congress debenture bonds. For this he urged the formation immediately of a national board of finance and economics.

The address sounded new notes and warnings, one significant warning being against the autocratic tendencies in the Congress.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY CENSUS STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 27.

The statement issued to-day by the Census Commissioner shows that the total population of the Madras Presidency is 42,408,299 of which 20,928,582 are males, and 21,479,717 are females as against 43,405,404 (total) 20,382,995 males and 21,022,448 females of the previous census. The total population of Indian States in the presidency aggregates 5,460,929 as against 4,811,841 in the previous census.

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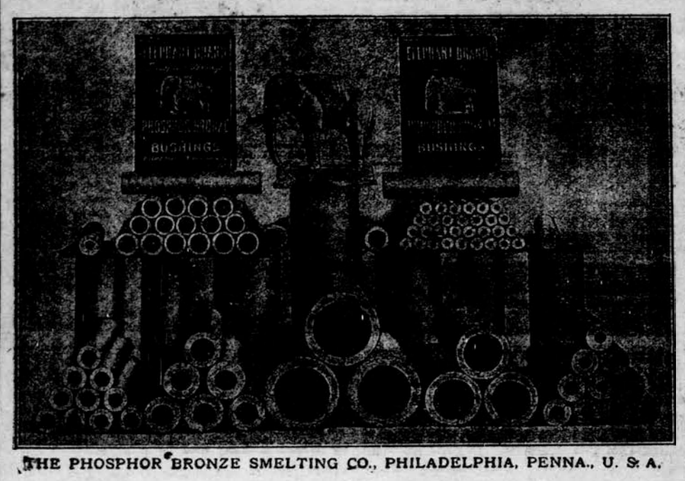

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LORD RONALDSHAY HAS A FLING AT N. C. O.

A POLITICAL CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University to confer degrees was held in the Senate House, this afternoon. About eight hundred graduates received degrees. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, members of the Syndicate and Registrar received the Governor, who, after inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the University Training Corps, was conducted to the hall in procession.

In his address to the Convocation, Lord Ronaldshay the Governor paid a high tribute to the services to the University of Sir Nilratan Sircar, the retiring Vice Chancellor, and read a telegram from the Chancellor, bearing similar testimony to his zeal.

Lord Ronaldshay then referred to the present situation and said they had been passing through a time of great excitement but reason, sooner or later, asserted itself, and he felt that time had come for an appeal to reason. It was on that basis that he would discuss the situation, the outstanding feature of which was the demand of Non-Cooperators that Cooperation between the people and Government should cease. He would not go into their reasons, which would only be too likely to embitter the feeling already sufficiently high, but would ask those present to consider what would be the results in the event of their success. They had not stated what form of Government they would establish, if the present system was ended in the next six months, and the only assumption could be that they had nothing to put in its place, and anarchy, the simple meaning of which was absence of Government, would prevail.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Having referred to the changes taking place to-day, Lord Ronaldshay said that with regard to education there were two main respects in which he desired change. He desired to see education given a more practical turn and more facilities provided for vocational training, without, however, making that phrase a fetish. Secondly, he wanted to see the whole educational system given a more specifically Indian orientation, but for that it was not necessary to sweep away utterly the western education. They should strive after a gradual synthesis between all that was best of the East and the West. Evolution in this direction was already at work.

Lord Ronaldshay asked them to consider the postgraduate course recently introduced and the attempt thereby made to render to Indian civilisation and culture the homage which was their due. He paid a tribute to the part taken by Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee in that connection, and announced that it was his intention, acting with the full concurrence of the Minister concerned, to invite Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee to accept the Vice-Chancellorship. No man was better qualified to mould the future of the University, so as to make it a national university in the best and truest sense of the word. The only thing required was their wholehearted support. They had to choose between revolution and evolution, and theirs would be retribution or reward in accordance with their choice.

SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR.

Sir Nilratan Sircar, Vice-Chancellor, then spoke. He referred to the modification of the University with the Government of India and expressed the satisfaction that Government had agreed that legislation for the reconstruction of the University should be undertaken by the Bengal Legislatvei Council.

Having referred to the loss sustained by the death of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and mentioned the steps taken to give effect to his gift for technological education, he stated that as a result of the recently started medical examination of students, it had been ascertained that the percentage of students of the University, who might be regarded as free from any physical defect, was roughly thirtythree, and he thought that the Government and the public should come to the help of the University to help and remedy such a grave state of affairs

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sir Nilratan dwelt at some length on the movement directed against the present system of education, and observed that those who insisted upon the necessity of national education had not placed before the public any systematic plan of national education. All they had was a poor and cheap replica of some part of the existing system. Nobody claimed that the system existing at present in Bengal fulfilled all conditions of a system of national education, but there was no doubt that the University was gradually adapting itself to the needs and requirements of the country, and becoming more and more national in its character. If critics had set their hands to constructive work it would have been welcomed by all who desired real progress, for there was ample scope for more than one system of education and for the establishment of a network of educational institutions, but he declared among the charges levelled against the Calcutta University, none was more unreal and none more fantastic than that the education it imparted produced a slave mentality in the youths of the country. No greater calumny had ever been uttered against those men and women who received the benefits of modern education. It was amongst them that the ideas of liberty and progress mainly flourished, and it was they, who in the main worked for furthering the work of nation-building.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Sir Nilratan Sircar dwelt upon the necessity of advancing the agricultural, commercial and technological sides of education, but said that that was not wholly a question of University education. Vocational education must have a broad basis, which must be provided by introducing a better form of secondary education, with a properly equipped vocational side. It was imperative that the agricultural, commercial and technological sides of education should be properly developed in both the Secondary and University stages. When that had been done, the University with her already well developed cultural side, would not only form a most efficient organ of national education in the country, but would satisfy all tests of a well equipped modern university.

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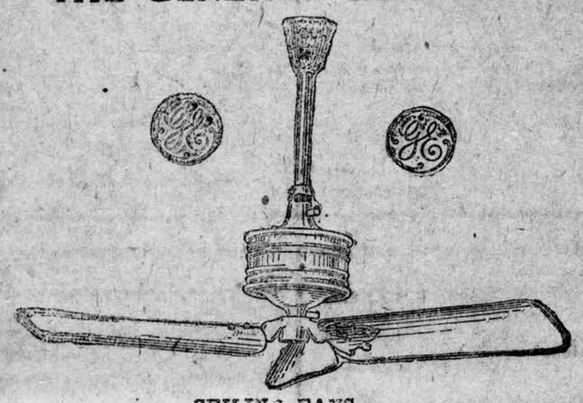

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PRINCIPAL VASWANI'S ADVIC TO STUDENTS.

NEED OF THREE VIRTUES.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Ahmedabad has been very lively for the last three days. Students have poured in from every part of Gujarat to join in the Vidyarthi Sammelan. Khudder cap meets the eye everywhere.

Morning and evening there are meetings and processions. The procession on the morning of the 21st was indeed imposing. A thousand students marched through the town in perfect order, singing national songs. All were dressed in pure milk-white "Khudder," and the flags that they carried were also hand-spun and hand-woven.

The President-elect Professor T. L. Vaswani, arrived on the 21st. Students who had gathered on the Sabarmati sands to hear Professors Phadke and Gharpure went in a procession to the station, and brought them at midnight to a pretty little house just beyond the river, lent by Mr. Balvant rai Thakore. The morning of the 22nd was occupied with demonstrations of gymnastic feats by students trained under the expert guidance of Mr. Ambalal Purani, Mr. Abbas Tyebji who has just returned from Burma was among those present in the afternoon.

Spinning competition was held at the Swaraja Ashrama. Two prize winners spun four tolas each per hour in the Mahavidyalaya. There were demonstrations of ginning, carding, and carpet weaving. Many Conference delegates have been taking part in temperance picketing movement.

Prof. Vaswani delivered his presidential address on the Sabarmati sands on the night of the 22nd.

Prof. Kalelkar proposing him President said Prof Vaswani came from Sind where both Hindu and Islamic cultures had played their part in the formation of national traits. Prof. Vaswani as young student took to the study of religion, while other thought of English education and English ways. People ignorant of the depths to which they had fallen often ridiculed him, but said Prof. Kalekar, "the reawakening has come at last and Prof. Vaswani commands reverence wherever he moves. Prof. Vaswani is a Brahmo, but the influences of three great religions of Sind are evident in him. The Udasi cult of Sikhism is represented by his protestantism, love of liberty and freedom bespeake Islam, while self-reliance comes from Hinduism. Prof. Vaswani is not a political leader. He lays particular stress on the spiritual side of the present struggle. He wishes to see every one inspired with spiritual heroism."

Mr. Abbas Tyebji was requested to address the meeting. First he drew a graphic picture of the great struggle going on in Burma—how young Barmans organised the boycott movement, while the elders stood aloof in apathy and wonder. It was a struggle solely managed by young ones, and elders have come round to help them after seeing their heroic efforts.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Prof. Vasvani said he brought his message to the students of Gujarat from a land which critics call a desert but which to him is sacred, for Sind was a land of Sufis, of Hindu singers and Muslim mystics. He brought message to them with reverent hands, for in his heart was the image of all whose work sanctified their soil and made Ahmedabad a place of pilgrimage to the Indian Nationalist. Mahatma Gandhi and comrade Lenin he regarded as two mighty men of action to-day. In each was the faith of an idealist. India needed spiritual "Sipahis," soldiers of liberty, to guard her honour, to achieve national freedom, and to give India's message to the nation's current system of education. There was much educational ignorance in our schools. National education, he urged, while gladly accepting contributions of Western culture, must be based on the influences and ideals of the Indian people, and in this period of mighty struggle for Swaraj it must prepare students to be soldiers of liberty. He urged students and young men to have idealism and enthusiasm, and it was for them to carry forward the great cause.

Prof. Vasvani reviewed the history of some nations and showed how young men had sustained the cause of progress and liberty. Referring to some struggles for freedom in twentieth century, He showed how students and young men heeled the freedom in the twentieth century, he showIn Russia too, he pointed out, it was the students who went from town to town to spread the gospel of freedom.

NEED OF THREE VIRTUES.

Speaking to students of national schools and colleges, Prof. Vasvani said every one of them must develop three virtues to serve the nation at this hour of urgent need: (1) Brahmacharya, (2) Ahimsa and (3) Faith in India. By Brahmacharya, he meant simple life. Ahimsa, he said, was the creed of his life, and India could not hope to achieve anything by sword. Faith in India was needed to sustain the struggle to victory. "Trust India," he said, "Do not doubt her trust, and suffer trust, Indian ideal, and know that Swaraj is meant for the service of humanity. To be a soldier of liberty equipped with these three virtues was to be an instrument of God and to work in consciousness that the National movement was manifestation of God Himself.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

BERGSON'S PHILOSOPHY.

BY J. ALEXANDER GUNN.

MATHEW & CO., LONDON.

In this little volume Mr Gunn has attempted an exposition of the thought of one of the greatest philosophers of modern times and has endeavoured to estimate the influence of that thought upon the general development of philosophy. The attempt is remarkably successful because the subject handled bristles with difficulties. The originality and sweep of Bergson's conceptions, the delicate psychological analysis in which he is such an adept, make exacting demands upon all who wish to examine and analyse his thought. But he has a marked advantage over other philosophers in his masterly control over the instrument of language. Already a number of terms, invented by him, so happy has been his discovery of them, have passed into international currency, as for example the term 'elan vital,' the vital force.

What is the distinctive characteristic of his philosophy? It has been called the philosophy of change although it might have been called, more truly, the philosophy of creation. Bergson has an admiration for the creative artist and it is his insistence upon intuition which is at the bottom of this admiration. For him the border line between art and philosophy becomes almost imaginary. It is true that he recognises that acithetic intuition achieves only the individual whereas the philosophic intuition is to be conceived as an attempt which has for its object the examination of life in general.

According to Bergson, we are surrounded by changes and we ourselves change, but all movement is change and change, the very stuff of life, constitutes reality. Change and movement are universal. Change is simple while the state of things as we call it, is composite. Every stable state is the result of the co-existence between their change and the change of the person who perceives it. Bergson with this theory of life has found disciples in many varied groups of workers, among the modernists, on the one hand, and the syndicalists on the other. The latter indeed suggested that the realism of Karl Marx and Prudhon was hostile to all forms of intellectualism, and that, therefore, the Marxian socialist should welcome a philosophy such as that of Bergson. They claimed that there was harmony between the flute of personal philosophical meditation and the trumpet of social revolution.

Bergson has contributed materially to our present ideas as regards freedom of will and evolution. He recognised that the spirit of man would always revolt from what is called physical determinism and that one must recognise that the foreseeableness of any human action was impossible. In the case of a man as opposed to the animal creation the free act could only be called a synthesis of feelings and ideas. Bergson defined liberty as consisting in being entirely oneself and his explanation of the evolutionary process has for its basis this root conception of liberty as something proceeding out of one-self and not dependent upon extraneous conditions. Evolution is, according to him, a creative process. "For a conscious being, to exist is to change, to change is to mature, to mature is to go on creating oneself endlessly." This is life but is life susceptible to definition? Bergson says by the very nature of the case it is not. It is "an original impetus, a dynamic continuity, a continuity of qualitative progress, a duration which leaves its impress upon things."

Bergson lays great stress upon intuition in understanding the flow of life. Intuition really is intellectual sympathy, a sympathy by which one places oneself within an object in order to coincide with what is unique in it and consequently inexpressible, whereas analysis is the operation which reduces the object to elements already known, that is, to elements common to it and other objects. Thus, according to him, a truly intuitive philosophy would bring science and metaphysics together and bridge over this gulf of diversity. It is remarkable how in the domain of politics Bergson's emphasis on will and creativeness has had a great and encouraging effect. The idea that we have great power of creation and that we can in a large measure create what we will in the world of politics and social life explains why the philosopher who made it popular occupies such an important place in the world of philosophy to-day.

"NEW SPIRIT IN CITIZENSHIP."

We have received from Messrs. Tagore of Madras, a copy of the first number of "Tomorrow" (as 10 per copy, post free), a monthly illustrated journal edited by G. S. Arundale. We learn from the introduction that it seeks to be a magazine which is "entirely unsectarian in origin and in attitude, entirely non-political, dedicated to the youth of India, Burma and Ceylon" to inspire them with great ideals and noble ambitions in keeping with the New Spirit in Citizenship and Education. Lord Willingdon writes a message of encouragement as a send off. Among its contents is an article by Mrs. Besant, who, in spite of the avowed non-political character of the journal, cannot refrain from attacking Non-Cooperation! other interesting features are an iterview with Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., an account of the "Practical Idealists' Association by Dr. Vander Leeuw of Leyden University, who is touring the world to study the new spirit among the young, and who will contribute his impressions regularly to To-morrow"; and articles devoted to Literature, Music, the Women's movement etc. We Give below, an extract from "To-morrow's" interview with Colonel Wedgwood, which will be of interest to our Indian readers:—

"Now, Colonel," I went on, "to enter a wider field, do you believe in the transformation of our Empire into an Indo-British Commonwealth of free Nations under the Imperial Crown?"

"Yes; I am sure that this is the only solution of our present problem."

But then what about Ireland?"

"I think Ireland will be among them. I think that Ireland will not be a republic. She will be a dominion, because the trade of Ireland is so dependent on England. Property there is very widely distributed, and they want to protect the trade of the country. What I should do is to offer complete independence for all those parts of the country that want to secede, and then I think they would arrange for the whole of Ireland to have Dominion Home Rule."

And finally he gives a message for "Young India".—

"Lastly, please, a message to Young India."

"Tell them to remember that Freedom is nothing without self-restraint, discipline and active self-preparation for citizenship. There is far too much lip-patriotism and far too little practical dedication. I have noticed plenty of shouting at meetings and eager enthusiasm about resolutions. But I want to see the young men thinking more carefully as to the everyday meaning of true citizenship, as to their duties to the small units which together make up the larger whole—the Nation. They had far better leave active politics alone, and spend their time carefully fitting themselves, bodies, emotions, mind, to become capable, energetic, reliable, citizens of their Mother land. This will take them all their time. And anyhow India is getting on well, and will get on still better as time goes on. So they need not worry."

"THE ALL-INDIA SARASWAT

Testimony to the usefulness of this magazine is borne by the fact that Mr. Enthoven, I.C.S., in his just published work on "The Castes and Tribes of Western India", has thought it proper to incorporate the very interesting information about the Gujerati Saraswats of Western India, which appeared not long ago in the "All-India Saraswat." Even so veteran a scholar like Sir R. G. Bhandarkar appears to have been sceptical that there were any Gujerati-speaking communities of Saraswat extraction. The fact is, however, now found to be irrefutable and there are thousands of them to be found in Kathiawad, Gujerat and Sind, who are closely allied to the Saraswats of the Punjab and United Provinces. The magazine is doing a useful service by publishing hitherto unavailable information about the various sections of Saraswats, who are scattered all over India and who follow avocations ranging from military service to priesthood.

INDO-ARYAN POLITY

"Indo-Aryan Polity." By Professor P. Basu. (The Pioneer Press, Allahabad.)

This is a brief but scholarly study of Indo-Aryan life as a whole as depicted in the Rig Veda, and especially in its political aspects. The author has consulted the convenience of the general reader in keeping the purely philological erudition to the barest minimum. The organisation of the family and the village, and the relative positions of the Brahmana, the Kshatriya and the masses are described in the first chapters, but these chapters are introductory. The chapters on the growth of property in land amongst the Rig Veda Indo-Aryans are full and clear. The different evolution amongst the ancient Greek, Roman and Teutonic Aryans is touched upon with its causes, and the evolution in Vedic India is shown to have been the result, in the main, of economic causes, and the reflex effects of this peculiar evolution upon the family and the social structure are also indicated. The last chapter, on the polity or political structure, is three-fifths of the book and shows that the author possesses caution, a quality rather rare amongst antiquarians. Bold attractive theories based upon the flimsiest evidence had their use, when the subject was being newly investigated and the workers were neither numerous nor properly equipped. But they have had their day. What we now want is the irreducible minimum, which we must believe about these remote times, because it rests upon irrefragable evidence that stares all in the face and cannot possibly bear any other interpretation. It is because Professor Basu's essay is a contribution of this reliable character that we welcome it and wish it a wide circulation.

B. K. T.

THE KAISER-I-HIND "ALBUM OF EUROPEAN NOTABLES 1921."

We have received a copy of the "Album of European Notables, 1921", issued by Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehdin, the enterprising proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", to be given away as a gift to its subscribers and advertisers on the auspicious day of *Jamshedi Navroj*. This album is a kind of pictorial "Who's Who" of well-known European men and women playing a prominent part in politics, war, science, literature, commerce, art, music and exploration, with brief biographical notes in English and Gujerati giving useful and interesting information. It is nicely got up in art paper and neatly printed and no efforts have been spared to make it attractive. A pleasing feature of the Album is the collection in one book of many European notables of the day, as can be seen from about 150 photographs. The advertisements of well-known firms have been interleaved between the photo pages, but as these are very nicely displayed, they add to the beauty of the album and serve as a commercial directory. This is the third of the series of albums presented by the "Kaiser-i-Hind", the first being the "Parsi Album" and the second, the "Parsi War Memorial Album" dedicated to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay. The proprietor deserves great credit for issuing this Album as a gift in spite of the high cost of paper and printing materials and the increased wages of labour at the present time.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: by P. Mukherji (Thacker, Spink and Co.).

This is a timely publication. Professor Mukherji's earlier compilation—the Indian Constitutional Documents, 2 vols.—is well-known, and this is the third volume of the series: one, too, that supersedes the second volume and brings down the subject-matter from 1917 up to date. It is a bulky volume of over eleven hundred pages. The first item, the Annotated Government of India Act 1915-1919, covers over four hundred pages, and lay students will be grateful to the Compiler, for presenting the net result of the recent legislative activity of Parliament with regard to the Indian constitution, in so neat and consolidated a form. The rest of the volume consists of necessary material, bringing the subject down to Lord Meston's Report on the Financial Relations between the Provinces and the Central Government (March 31st, 1920), Indian Legislative Rules (Govt. of India Notification No. 121, September 24th 1920), and the Order in Council for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India (Gazette of India, October 2nd, 1920).

The author's Introduction and Notes are just what they should be in a compilation of this character. The latter sum up under each section the history of the matter and draw attention, where called for, to the approximation now made to the constitutional arrangements in the self-governing Dominions, especially Australia. The former (52 pages), is a lucid summary of the leading features of the changes, and makes room for important extracts from such guide-posts as the speech of Major Hills on Women's Suffrage, of Lord Curzon on the final independence of India, and of Lord Selborne on the absolute necessity of provincial autonomy, made during the passage of the Bill in 1919 through the two Houses of Parliament.

B. K. T.

THE TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION.

The Tata Publicity Corporation, registered about six months ago, has already begun buying up and publishing old periodicals. We have got before us copies of "East and West," "Looker-On," "The Indian Motorist," and "Indian Business," (all of which are monthlies except the "Looker-On" which is a weekly) which are now published by this firm. They are all very well got up. The illustrations are carefully selected and well reproduced. As for the contents of these periodicals, there is no doubt that they have improved in quality since they were taken up by their present proprietors.

INDIAN HISTORY.

"Ancient India" by Professor U. N. Ball. Published by the Kamala Book Depot, Patna.

Books on the ancient history of India have been written by Indian as well as European scholars. Some of them are not up to date, while others enter into details which are more useful to researchers than to students. Professor Upendra Nath Ball's compendium must therefore be welcome to university students, for whom it is primarily intended, though the general reader will also be equally benefitted thereby. It is as much a history of Indian civilisation as of political events before the eleventh century. Indeed, before the rise of the Sisunaga dynasty mighty rulers known to history were apt to be deified and Itahasa lost much of its mundane value. Professor Ball thinks that Jambudwipa was the oldest name of India, older than Bharatavarsha of the epics, and that the oldest civilisation was Dravidian. Throughout the Hindu period the country was divided into numerous States, which were only occasionally and for brief periods brought under the nominal sway of great Emperors. Mr. Ball holds that this was an advantage in a way, because no foreign conqueror could become master of the country by defeating one or two rulers." He accepts the basis of Indian chronology supplied by European Orientalists, and the starting year of the Gupta period as fixed by Dr. Fleet at 320 B.C. He does not appear to challenge Mr. Tilak's theory that the vernal equinox was in the constellation of Orion, about 4500 B.C., when the Vedic hymns were composed, and in the Pleiades, about 2500 B.C., in the days of the Brahmanas. The Rig Veda is treated as a rich storehouse of knowledge regarding the social, political and religions institutions of the ancient Aryans, and the information it supplies is set forth at great length. How society changed at the time of the later Vedas, the Brahmanas, and the Epics, is all related in detail, and the political organisation of the country at different times has received special and adequate treatment. History gains in clearness of outline when we come to the Buddhist period, and the most interesting information available is all summarised with a fullness which the student will highly appreciate. Nothing can surpass the interest which gathers round the kingdoms and the republics, the cities and communities, which flourished during this period. It appers that Prince Siddhartha was the son, not of a hereditary monarch, but of the elected President of the National Assembly of the Shakya clan. His birthplace is now called Rumindei and has been discovered by archaeologists. The seven-storied buildings, the assembly halls, the gambling saloons, the hot air baths, the hospitals, and the universities, on which the ancient traveller gazed with admiration, are presented by the historian to the eye of imagination with a vividness which will do much to feed the fire of patriotism in the young breast. European scholars have popularised the notion that stone was not used for architectural purposes in India before the Greek invasion. Mr. Ball says that even in the earliest Vedic times it was so used, though no sculpture of those days has yet been discovered. The oldest stone building extant stands at Giribraja, the ancient capital of Magadha and is assigned to the sixth century B.C., while the oldest inscription, found at Piprahwa on the Nepalese border, is assigned to 450 B.C. We heartily commend this volume to the reader.

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